

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

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No. 15.

## MAY ABOLISH REFEREE BOARD.

It was reported from Washington this week that the President's board of scientific food experts, popularly known as the "referee board," might go out of existence shortly, though it has completed but one of the objects for which the President appointed it. It is said the Attorney General will decide that the board has no legal standing, and as Congress failed to appropriate any money for its expenses, it may be abolished. This result would exactly suit Dr. Wiley and the other professional agitators whose reputations suffered so severely from the one investigation made by the distinguished scientists of the board.



## MEXICAN PACKINGHOUSE FINANCES.

The incorporation under Delaware laws last week of the Mexican National Securities Company, capital \$16,000,000, authorized to breed, raise, purchase and develop livestock, to conduct abattoirs, packing plants, etc., aroused the surmise that this might be a possible rival of big American packers. It is understood that this is merely the holding company for the Mexican National Packing Company, the operating concern which, with Mexican government influence behind it and Mexican government officials in its directorate, now practically controls the packing-house field in Mexico. The stock is largely owned in Mexico and England. The concern has a government-granted monopoly of slaughtering in some parts of Mexico, including the capital.



## BRITISH LIFT CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The British Board of Agriculture last week raised the quarantine it has maintained since last November against cattle exported from the States of New York and New Jersey. The British Quarantine against other States, except Pennsylvania, had previously been lifted, and the export movement from New York and other ports may now be resumed. The United States Government still has one county in Pennsylvania under quarantine, but this may be raised at any time. No case of foot-and-mouth disease has been reported since the beginning of the new year, and only the extreme caution used by the Government authorities in the matter has kept the ban on as long as this. Every precaution has been taken, however, and it is assured that there can now be no danger from this source.

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## HIDES REMAIN ON FREE LIST

### House Protects Other Interests, But Not Stockgrowers

As was generally expected, the House of Representatives in its action on the Payne tariff bill this week voted to put hides on the free list, refusing to restore the duty even to the extent of 10 per cent. The vote on the hide schedule was a comparatively close one and was not confined to party lines. It was a case of the West and South against the manufacturing and highly-protected interests of the East and New England, and the latter won by a vote of 166 to 106.

The demagogical character of the general proceedings so far as the House is concerned was illustrated by the action taken on amendments during the week. The oil trust and the "beef trust" were held up as targets for political attack, under cover of which the House machine could put through other plans for the protection of interests which possessed the necessary influence and were not such popular butts of assault. Hides were put on the free list and petroleum reduced to a nominal duty, while the high tariffs on lumber, leather goods, shoes, etc., were retained.

The political nature of the plan so far as hides are concerned was illustrated in the remark of Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee in the debate on the hide schedule, when he said: "We find a reasonable excuse to take off the populistic duty on hides because it was put into the Dingley bill by the votes of Populists and not by a Republican vote." He repeated the demagogic catch-phrase that the hide duty "benefits only the great monopolies that control the packing industries of the United States," thus ignoring the protests of livestock associations and farmers' organizations all over the country that free hides would do their interests great damage. The packers on the other hand, it will be remembered, made no protest against the removal of the hide duty.

#### Bill Goes to the Senate.

Meanwhile, the bill passes the House and goes to the Senate, where it may be amended until it is unrecognizable. Whatever action is taken there, however, it is hardly likely that hides will be restored to the dutiable list. "Free hides" is too good a cloak to cover up other nice little tariff schemes for New England and other protected interests, and it cannot be abandoned for that reason by those in control of legislation.

The discussion in the House on the hide duty took place on Tuesday. Chairman Scott of the House Committee on Agriculture offered an amendment to the bill putting a 10 per cent. duty on hides, which is 5 per cent. less than the existing tariff. In supporting his amendment he said:

#### Congressman Scott on Free Hides.

"The bill which we are considering reduces the duty on leather goods, boots and shoes, and other manufactures of leather at varying rates from 25 to 75 per cent. below the Dingley law. In view of the fact that the duty on the finished product of the manufacturer is thus reduced, it is only fair and just that the duty of his raw material should be reduced. But the raw material of the manufacturer is the finished product of the farmer and stock raiser, and I do not believe it is fair to reduce the duty upon this raw material in greater proportion than the reduction on the manufacturer of the finished product.

"The pending measure removes all the duty from hides, while it takes but from 25 to 75 per cent. duty from shoes and leather. I am willing, and those for whom I speak are willing, to submit to a corresponding reduction in the duty on hides, but I do not think they should suffer all of the loss. The amendment which I have offered, therefore, asks that a duty of 10 per cent. be levied upon raw hides, which is substantially a 40 per cent. reduction from the existing rate.

"I believe that this duty can be levied without injustice to any American industry. I believe it can be levied without robbing any American laborer of employment or reducing his wages. I believe also that the levying of this duty will be just to the farmers and the stock raisers who furnish this raw material and whose profit would undoubtedly be diminished if it be allowed to remain on the free list.

"As I said in discussing this measure some days ago the removal of this duty either will not reduce the price of hides or it will reduce the price. If it does not reduce the price, then no industry has been benefited and the Treasury has been robbed of the revenue derived from the tariff. If it does reduce the price, then the farmer who purchases the hides must ultimately suffer the loss; and he will obtain no corresponding benefit by reason of a reduction in the price of the manufactured articles which he must purchase, because I submit that no manufacturer of shoes has ever yet been able to figure out that he would be able to give the consumer either a better shoe for the same price or a cheaper shoe by reason of the remission of this slight duty. It seems to me, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that in common fairness to the great producing class of this country, in fairness to the class which makes up more than one-third of the population of the United States, that this amendment

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should prevail, and I hope the House will take that action upon it."

In the following debate Congressman Burleson of Texas voiced a very general sentiment when he said: "Mr. Chairman, in the interest of those who grow cattle I stand ready to put hides on the free list if boots and shoes go on the free list at the same time. But we are not going to even have a chance to vote on these schedules. Oh, no! We cannot be trusted to do so! When the bill becomes law you will find that the same old crowd has been doing business at the same old stand, and the interest of the protected monopolies of the country has been carefully looked after, notwithstanding the consumer is again the victim and the sufferer thereby!"

The following memorial sent to the Senate and House by the Chicago Live Stock Exchange is indicative of the character of the protests of livestock interests against free hides:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled: Your orator, the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, an organization composed of livestock feeders, producers, breeders, shippers, dealers and slaughterers, hereby respectfully protest against the proposed reduction in the tariff bill (H. R. 1438), now pending in the Congress of the United States, in the tariff upon the hides and wool derived from the livestock produced in the United States.

Your orator believes that free hides and a tariff of 15 per cent. upon boots and shoes is an unjust discrimination against the producer of hides. The producer of hides is in truth as much a manufacturer as the maker of boots and shoes and is as much entitled to protection from competition as is the shoemaker. The producer of wool is as much a manufacturer as the maker of carpets and other woollen products. To cut down the tariff on wool and leave the tariff on blankets at 165 per cent. is a rank and unjust discrimination against the producer of wool.

A high tariff upon iron and steel products and little or no protection to the livestock producers of the nation is a serious menace to one of the industries which are the foundation of all industries and without which all others would perish. The livestock producers are entitled to and demand from our lawmakers the same consideration that is given to other classes. They are manufacturers and wealth producers as truly as are the iron and steel makers, the shoemakers, the sugar makers and all other producers that are classed as manufacturers, and considering this economic truth they are entitled to the same measure of protection.

In view of this truth and not considering the justice or expediency of what is called the protective policy, the livestock producers of the country claim that in the administering of such a policy the government should consider the rights and welfare of all classes and should make the tariff schedules conform to the principles of justice and equity, avoiding discrimination and forbearing from the building up of interests inimical to the general welfare by granting high tariff rates to one and leaving the other unprotected.

Equality of opportunity for all should be the guide of lawmakers in the matter of revenue as well as all other legislation. Considering the facts and principles herein set forth, we hold that the making of free hides and the reduction of the rates upon wool is a direct violation of equitable principles and will have a disastrous effect upon the livestock industry of our country. In this connection we would call the attention of our lawmakers to the fact that under a protective policy of many years standing that has favored the manufacturing industries and classed the agriculturalist and livestock producer as a maker of raw material, the country has developed many enormous fortunes coming from the special privilege arising from a high tariff on manufactured articles, while on the contrary we

have few or no examples of great wealth accumulated by the livestock raisers or farmers of our land.

Therefore, not opposing the policy of tariff reduction in any manner, except to insist upon the principles above stated, we again protest against free hides and low rates on wool. In arranging the schedule cut the exceedingly high rates of interests that do not need them and leave the little protection that has come to the great livestock producing and agricultural interests.

THE CHICAGO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,

By J. W. MOORE, President.

Attest: C. W. BAKER, Secretary.

#### MARCH LIVESTOCK AND SLAUGHTERS.

Official reports of livestock movements and slaughtering operations at the chief centers for the month of March indicate an increase in killings compared to March, 1908. Cattle slaughters were slightly greater than a year ago, as were those of hogs, while killings of sheep and lambs were considerably increased. For the year to date, a three-months period, the totals fall behind those of 1908, except in sheep and lambs. For three months at seven packing points there were about 75,000 head less cattle killed, a million less hogs, but about 200,000 more sheep and lambs, than for a similar period a year ago.

Summary of slaughters for March at the chief centers, with totals compared with a year ago, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	125,482	33,398	460,732	232,948
Kansas City	93,284	7,466	307,947	123,540
St. Louis	49,973	—	148,080	39,828
St. Joseph	22,121	3,170	157,967	72,731
Sioux City	15,537	1,341	101,949	4,313
St. Paul	9,925	5,054	78,280	13,734
Denver	5,227	639	25,990	8,435
Total, Mar., '09	321,843	51,068	1,250,925	495,529
Total, Mar., '08	300,756	51,968	1,240,537	358,773

Summary of slaughters for the year to date follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	370,170	76,449	1,512,751	677,154
Kansas City	251,742	20,039	892,057	337,731
St. Louis	142,964	—	472,931	121,269
St. Joseph	61,069	9,267	485,918	174,665
Sioux City	43,196	2,539	279,536	14,654
St. Paul	27,138	10,163	264,016	31,523
Denver	16,482	2,614	67,689	21,599
Total, Mar., '09	912,761	121,071	3,974,948	1,378,395
Total, Mar., '08	896,664	125,823	5,075,667	1,175,577

Detailed reports are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	23,485	34,567	736,520	307,943
March, '08	23,543	42,040	723,015	263,499
Three months, '09	720,755	80,437	2,244,527	845,002
Three months, '08	823,142	93,087	2,702,000	849,462
<b>Shipments.</b>				
March, '09	113,008	1,169	275,788	74,995
March, '08	125,482	33,398	460,732	232,948
March, '08	124,570	40,588	441,256	168,065
Three months, '09	370,170	76,449	1,512,751	677,154
Three months, '08	415,833	56,344	1,952,277	561,957

Average weight of hogs: March, 1909, 206 lbs.; March, 1908, 212 lbs. Year to date, 205 lbs.; same time, 1908, 214 lbs.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	161,221	8,561	339,477	160,759
March, '08	153,911	1,452	281,759	95,434
Three months, '09	453,969	29,029	960,234	436,323
Three months, '08	468,247	31,054	1,127,402	421,225
<b>Shipments.</b>				
March, '09	63,614	1,569	30,235	36,000
March, '08	59,588	3,162	31,702	26,067
*3 months, '09	139,594	5,526	—	48,237
*3 months, '08	130,435	5,158	—	63,743

Average weight of hogs: March, 1909, 199 lbs.; March, 1908, 208 lbs.

\*Feeders.

#### St. Louis.\*

##### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	65,237	—	241,841	48,492
March, '08	53,328	—	191,635	25,503
3 months, '09	191,184	—	741,635	131,220
3 months, '08	179,208	—	703,707	100,328

##### Shipments.

March, '09	15,264	—	93,761
March, '08	11,479	—	81,635
3 months, '09	48,220	—	265,704
3 months, '08	41,109	—	207,641

##### Consumed at East St. Louis.

March, '09	49,973	—	148,080
March, '08	41,849	—	110,000
3 months, '09	142,964	—	472,931
3 months, '08	138,099	—	496,066

\*National Stock Yards, Ill.  
†Calves not separately reported.

#### St. Joseph.

##### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	39,666	3,582	169,484	58,553
March, '08	49,352	4,185	200,240	48,821
3 months, '09	118,789	10,579	505,629	204,441
3 months, '08	136,544	11,017	709,349	183,754

##### Shipments.

March, '09	18,092	327	10,773
March, '08	20,157	872	988
3 months, '09	61,060	9,267	485,018
3 months, '08	78,885	8,723	687,681

Average weight of hogs: March, 1909, 213 lbs.; March, 1908, 224 lbs.

##### Feeders.

#### Sioux City.

##### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	39,186	1,405	128,963	4,538
March, '08	34,235	602	119,121	2,007
3 months, '09	90,387	2,808	334,856	18,159
3 months, '08	96,351	1,429	445,028	11,723

##### Shipments.

March, '09	20,747	50	27,508
March, '08	15,716	47	21,417
*3 months, '09	31,830	221	15
*3 months, '08	34,251	106	568

Average weight of hogs: March, 1909, 221 lbs.; March, 1908, 234 lbs.

##### Feeders.

#### St. Paul.

##### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	30,276	7,600	78,374	20,143
March, '08	30,419	5,534	106,361	26,010
3 months, '09	71,384	14,069	265,107	60,859
3 months, '08	63,441	11,108	416,960	67,942

##### Shipments.

March, '09	9,925	5,054	78,200
March, '08	10,199	3,043	105,613
3 months, '09	27,138	10,163	246,016
3 months, '08	26,822	7,500	415,765

Average weight of hogs: March, 1909, 188 lbs.; March, 1908, 185 lbs.

\*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers and outside packers.

#### Denver.

##### Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
March, '09	15,962	1,025	26,360	17,813
March, '08	24,252	1,352	31,359	22,887
3 months, '09	61,135	4,128	68,509	74,582
3 months, '08	68,477	3,397	95,649	110,651

##### Shipments.

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**STOCKS OF PROVISIONS**

Stocks of provisions at the chief centers at the close of March, according to official reports, were in excess of those of a month ago as regards lard and cut meats, but were less than the stocks of a year ago. A synopsis of the conditions at the chief points is as follows, with comparisons, the figures being official:

Pork, Bbls.		
March 31, 1909.	Feb. 28, 1908.	March 31, 1908.
Chicago	76,506	82,108
Kansas City	5,883	5,750
Omaha	2,707	4,278
St. Joseph	2,192	1,681
Milwaukee	11,265	12,515
Total	98,553	106,332
	114,558	

Lard, Tcs.		
Chicago	72,914	76,658
Kansas City	10,348	10,553
Omaha	3,024	2,127
St. Joseph	2,393	3,113
Milwaukee	2,649	6,035
Total	103,150	94,542
	114,886	

Cut Meats, Lbs.		
Chicago	148,998,356	174,787,420
Kansas City	75,202,200	75,210,300
Omaha	41,798,356	35,985,591
St. Joseph	29,023,849	29,598,486
Milwaukee	31,931,458	34,887,707
Total	330,257,590	324,680,440
	361,061,897	

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.		
March 31, 1909.	March 31, 1908.	
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '08, bbls.	13,166	54,255
M. pork, made Oct. 1, '07 to Oct. 1, '08.	7,412	379
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	55,928	42,400
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '08.	62,701	53,394
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '07 to Oct. 1, '08.	4,000	—
Other kinds of lard.	18,035	23,264
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	25,531,615	48,013,554
Previous to Oct. 1, 1908, lbs.	86,783	—
Short clear middles, lbs.	402,501	706,965
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	5,289,928	3,939,047
Previous to Oct. 1, '08, lbs.	94,828	—
Extra short rib middles.	4,477,142	8,970,081
Long clear middles, lbs.	59,262	129,357
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	725,896	887,678
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	790,133	2,369,107
S. P. hams, lbs.	47,900,035	40,445,624
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	17,590,691	20,953,074
S. P. bellies, lbs.	12,993,825	11,135,258
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	12,406,175	12,413,973
S. P. Boston shds., lbs.	12,067,618	15,634,617
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	11,976,906	9,007,474
Total cut meats	152,301,727	174,787,420

\*In storage tanks and tierces.

**MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.**

Received.		
March, 1909.	March, 1908.	
Pork, bbls.	100	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	9,044,744	5,897,600
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	20,055,751	21,688,307
Live hogs, number.	778,584	769,307
Dressed hogs, number.	3	3

Shipped.		
March, 1909.	March, 1908.	
Pork, bbls.	15,384	10,677
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	24,822,997	33,476,152
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	60,074,424	61,475,974
Live hogs, number.	275,788	281,759
Dressed hogs, number.	3,284	8,729

Average weight of hogs received, March, 1909, 206 lbs.; March, 1908, 212 lbs.; March, 1907, 228 lbs.

**Kansas City.**

	March 31, 1909.	March 31, 1908.			
Mess pork, bbls.	286	1,016	Mess pork, bbls.	107	266
Other kinds pork, lbs.	5,597	5,208	Other kinds bbld. pork..	2,600	1,701
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	4,240	8,648	P. S. lard, "contract," tcs.	829	701
Other kinds lard, tcs.	6,108	5,965	Other kinds lard, tcs....	2,195	2,096
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,863,700	6,082,300	Short rib middles, lbs..	3,625,017	3,961,796
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,876,700	1,927,700	Short clear middles, lbs..	590,561	241,543
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	4,785,100	3,422,300	Extra S. C. middles, lbs..	1,696,107	3,623,171
Long clear middles, lbs.	72,300	630,100	Extra S. R. middles, lbs..	1,946,831	967,213
Dry salt shoulders....	951,400	1,840,000	Long clear middles, lbs..	12,000	233,800
D. S. bellies, lbs.	7,540,200	9,744,100	Dry salt shoulders, lbs..	297,120	983,617
S. P. Shoulders lbs....	259,200	779,000	S. P. shoulders, lbs....	268,400	885,880
S. P. hams, lbs....	25,313,200	20,560,900	S. P. hams, lbs....	9,600,493	11,358,375
S. P. Bellies, lbs....	5,025,300	5,062,800	D. S. bellies, lbs....	4,325,544	6,410,171
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs....	5,798,500	7,458,200	S. P. bellies, lbs....	5,067,992	5,912,837
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,583,000	5,219,100	S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs....	3,636,645	4,664,950
Other cut meat, lbs....	9,089,400	8,595,100	S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,333,028	4,197,395
Total cut meats, lbs.	75,202,200	71,643,300	Other cut meats, lbs....	5,398,618	3,691,185

Total cut meats, lbs. 41,798,356 47,131,933

**St. Joseph.**

	March 31, 1909.	March 31, 1908.			
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1908, bbls.	15	—	Mess pork, winter packed (new) bbls.	3,428	2,476
Other kinds bbld. pork....	2,177	2,098	Other kinds bbld. pork..	7,837	4,759
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, 1908, tcs....	2,336	12,680	Prime steam lard, "contract," tcs....	1,450	2,298
Made from Oct. 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1908, tcs....	57	—	Other kinds of lard, tcs....	1,199	1,081
Other kinds of lard, tcs....	2,179	2,374	Short rib middles, lbs....	7,902,379	3,386,507
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1908, lbs.	4,301,608	2,490,468	Extra short rib middles, lbs....	1,091,087	980,460
Made previous to Oct. 1, 1908, lbs....	940,000	—	Short clear middles, lbs....	3,983	160,277
Short clear middles, lbs....	1,643,475	477,700	Extra short clear middles, lbs....	710,518	720,528
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, 1908, lbs....	510,000	1,865,806	Long clear middles, lbs....	64,112	126,104
Extra short rib middles, lbs....	1,662,558	1,839,416	Dry salt shoulders, lbs....	770,154	1,344,202
Long clear middles, lbs....	21,571	332,918	S. P. shoulders, lbs....	361,100	1,358,860
Dry salt shoulders, lbs....	474,900	1,365,462	S. P. hams, lbs....	7,098,160	7,441,881
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	130,700	205,000	D. S. bellies, lbs....	3,293,575	3,464,180
D. S. bellies, lbs....	2,975,281	7,163,239	S. P. bellies, lbs....	2,579,865	1,523,355
S. P. bellies, lbs....	1,821,120	2,800,440	S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs....	1,625,000	1,364,740
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs....	1,571,200	1,261,200	S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	1,508,800	2,303,720
S. P. Boston shds., lbs....	447,000	—	Other cut meats, lbs....	4,920,078	8,116,950
S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	2,515,650	2,602,050	Total cut meats, lbs.	31,931,458	32,285,143
Other cuts of meats, lbs....	3,712,256	3,113,772			

	1909.	1909.	1908.	1908.	1907.	1906.
April 1.	18,000	20,000	12,000	19,500	14,500	21,000
April 1.	16,000	15,000	12,000	11,000	17,000	11,000
Hamburg	16,000	7,000	25,000	22,000	25,000	14,000
Bremen	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500
Berlin	1,500	1,000	1,500	2,000	6,000	4,000
Baltic ports	14,000	14,000	14,500	19,000	19,500	16,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,500	2,500	5,000
Antwerp	3,000	2,500	6,000	8,000	3,500	4,000
French ports	1,500	2,000	3,500	4,000	1,600	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	750	1,000	500	1,000
Total in Europe	76,500	68,000	80,250	93,000	92,100	79,000
Afloat for Europe	75,000	65,000	115,000	85,000	60,000	85,000
Total in Europe and afloat	151,500	133,000	195,250	178,000	152,100	164,000
Chicago prime steam	66,701	49,404	36,526	53,394	28,872	41,767
Chicago other kinds	18,035	23,510	20,446	23,264	19,908	11,902
East St. Louis	12,300	1,725	1,700	2,300	460	1,225
Kansas City	10,348	10,353	16,360	14,613	13,521	8,980
Omaha	3,024	2,127	3,237	2,797	2,823	2,405
New York	***	***	8,605	8,891	4,809	5,085
Milwaukee	2,649	6,035	3,474	3,379	2,237	776
South St. Joseph	4,572	3,769	8,783	12,680	6,582	5,443
Total tierces	259,129	229,923	294,471	299,318	231,312	241,583

\*Estimated. \*\*\*New York Produce Exchange discontinued reporting stocks.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Leesville (S. C.) oil mill is to be enlarged.

The Barnet Tannery Company, Little Falls, N. Y., has begun work on its new plant.

The city of Paris, Tex., will construct an abattoir, cold storage and reduction plant.

The slaughterhouse of Kruiz & Sons at Lockhart, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

A cottonseed oil mill is to be erected at Hickory Grove, S. C., by W. S. Wilkerson and others.

The Tulsa Cotton Oil Mill Company, Tulsa, Okla., is to be organized and will establish an 80-ton mill.

The stock of hides of Booth & Company, 87 Gold street, New York City, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The Mobile Abattoir Company, Pritchard, Ala., recently organized, will commence the erection of an abattoir.

It is reported that the Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, is considering starting a packinghouse in Wichita.

The erection of a 20-ton cottonseed oil mill at Clover, S. C., is contemplated by W. B. Stroup and associates.

The plant of the Southwestern Cottonseed Oil Mill, Oklahoma, Okla., has been damaged to the extent of \$30,000 by fire.

The Butler-Kyser Oil Company, of Huntsville and Albertville, Ala., contemplate establishing a cottonseed oil mill at Gadsden, Ala.

Plans for the new abattoir at Mobile, Ala., to be erected by Davis & Crowley, are being prepared by Henry Wagner, of Cincinnati, O.

The Farmers' & Ginners' Cotton Oil Mill Company, Austin, Tex., will erect an 80-ton plant. The company has a capital stock of \$100,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Laetoe Soap Company, of 45 West 34th street, New York City. Liabilities are \$4,500 and assets \$2,300.

The Butzer Packing and Provision Company, Salina, Kan., is to be reorganized with \$75,000 capital stock. The plant is to be enlarged and the output increased.

The Schwarz Brothers Company, Kearney, N. J., has been incorporated to buy and sell hides, skins, etc., by E. J. Schwarz, S. S. Schwarz and W. Matthews. The capital stock is \$250,000.

Bids are being received by C. R. Comstock, Herrs Island, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the construction of a \$50,000 packing house on Walnut street, Carnegie, for the Abbott Packing Company.

The old-time pork-packing firm of John Bower & Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has retired from business, owing to the death of Mr. Frank Bower, the sole remaining member of the firm, some months ago.

The General Provision Company, of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by C. Plaat, 129 Franklin street; A. L. Pincoffs, 120 Broadway; W. F. Griffin, 467 West 164th street.

J. Y. Callahan, of Enid, Okla., president of the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union in Oklahoma, is promoting the establishment of a packing plant in that State to be owned and operated by the union.

Morris & Company have been granted a spur track privilege for their new San Francisco, Cal., branch house, which is to be located at Pacific and Drumm streets, and which will be ready for occupancy within a short time.

The Stallings Soap Company, of Wichita, Kan., will remove its factory to Coffeyville, Kan. The main building will be 25 x 180 feet and as soon as this main building is finished and the factory is started there will be other buildings added.

The Medina Canning Company, Oneida, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to handle meats, fish, fruits and farm products, can and preserve same. B. Olney, N. C. Olney, of Rome, N. Y., and W. R. Olney, of Oneida, are the incorporators.

Capitalists from Dayton, O., have purchased a site of three and one-half acres in the northeastern portion of Tulsa, Okla., upon which they will erect a cottonseed oil mill at a cost of \$80,000. The company will be known as the Tulsa Cottonseed Oil Mill Company.

The City Market Company, New York City, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in livestock, meats, etc. H. Harburger, 1880 Seventh avenue, New York City; C. S. Block and Joseph Nordenchild, 12 Park place, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

The United States Agricultural Corporation, New York, has been formed to manufacture and deal in fertilizers, agricultural and farm products, mining; capital, \$6,000. Incorporators: Leonard Hull Smith, Joseph M. Hartfield, Genesee Green, No. 34 Nassau street, New York.

Opportunities to invest in the packinghouse business or its branches, chances to "get in on the ground floor" on a good thing, may be found by keeping watch of the "Wanted and For Sale" department, page 48. That's where the "good things" turn up.

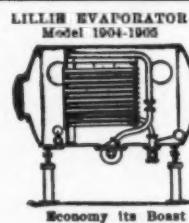
### PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., February 20, 1909. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing supplies and services to this Department and officers thereunder in the District of Columbia, and for the Civil Service Commission, dur-

ing the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, April 12, 1909, when they will be opened in the presence of bidders who may be present. The proposals will be addressed as follows: to The Secretary of the Interior, (1) for stationery; (2) for miscellaneous supplies, including furniture, carpets, plumbers' and electrical supplies; (3) for washing towels; (4) for removing ashes and debris; (5) for the purchase of waste paper; (6) to The Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, for surveying instruments, laboratory apparatus, chemicals, electrical supplies, hardware, building material, etc.; (7) to The Superintendent of the Capital Building and Grounds, for laboratory apparatus, chemicals, electrical supplies, hardware, building material, etc.; (8) to The President of the Howard University, for laboratory apparatus, chemicals, hardware, building material, etc.; (9) to The Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, for meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, hardware, lumber, etc.; (10) to The Surgeon-in-Chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, for meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, hardware, lumber, etc. Proposals must be made out on forms furnished by the Department, which will be supplied on application to the respective offices above named. Such applications must designate the classes of supplies upon which the bidders propose to quote prices. The acceptance of bids and award of contracts will be subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expenses. JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—Governor's Island, N. Y., March 13, 1909. Sealed proposals in triplicate for furnishing and delivering fresh beef and mutton required during 12 months beginning July 1, 1909, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington, D. C., March 27, 1908, will be received by commissioners of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., April 14, 1909, and then opened: Forts Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Glebe, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Dupont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissioners of respective posts or to undersigned. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for beef and mutton to be opened April 14, 1909," and addressed to Commissary at post to be supplied. Jas. N. Allison, Ass't Comy. Gen'l.

M 13, 20, A 3, 10.



Economy its boast

# Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE, JULY 1ST, 1908, TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

**THE SUGAR APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA**

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LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.

**THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER  
New York and  
Chicago**

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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**AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.**  
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H. Hammond Co., Chicago; A. G. Glick, Brittain &  
Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

**THOROUGH INSPECTION**

Our British brethren who are so fearful of danger from imported American meats, and so ready to impugn the efficiency of our federal inspection, should have been in this country during the past four or five months to witness the manner and method of the federal inspection service in tracing down and stamping out the recent epidemic of foot and mouth disease. It might have given them a little more confidence in our system.

Every infected animal was killed, the hide slashed and the carcass buried under five feet of earth after being covered with quicklime. Inspected premises were not allowed to be restocked for six weeks afterward. The quarantine against such farms was not raised for 90 days after they had been restocked. For ninety days after the last animal was killed

government inspectors made a farm-to-farm inspection in every county infected and in all surrounding counties, all over the suspected area. No hides, fodder or straw were allowed to go into interstate trade.

The method of disinfection was typical of government thoroughness. All barns, stables, yards, etc., were saturated with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The walls and ceilings were scraped and the stanchions and rough places sandpapered. All double floors and poor floors and partitions were torn out and burned. After this all surfaces were again sprayed with carbolic acid, and after drying were painted with whitewash containing 4 per cent. of formalin. When this was completed the interiors were sealed and fumigated with chlorine gas. All suspected fodder was burned and the remainder sprayed with formalin. All buildings, yards, farm machinery, etc., were similarly disinfected. Nothing was left undone that scientific ingenuity could devise as a safeguard.

The federal Department of Agriculture has the good name of American livestock and meat products too much at heart to permit any carelessness which might let such a disease get a foothold here. It is known that Europe is everywhere infested with this dreaded malady, and that the outbreak here was due to infected vaccine virus imported from Europe. The Department proposes that such maladies shall not get a start here. Its handling of this outbreak was characteristic of the thoroughness and efficiency with which the entire meat inspection system is conducted. All that it is within human power to do to safeguard the meat consumer is being done by the federal meat inspection service.

**THE LATEST REMEDY**

The meat trade has been pounded so hard and so often by the daily newspapers that it has come to take these poundings as a matter of course and, with the public, to discount them. It is so much easier for a newspaper editorial writer to "denounce" the meat packer than to look into the question and ascertain the facts. Besides, think how many sensational editorials would be spoiled! It is sensation that makes newspaper circulation, not facts. Therefore, the editorial writer may be permitted to go on grinding out his meat "roasts" whenever he runs short of other topics, or is suffering from a worse attack of brain-fag than usual.

The latest and perhaps the most amazing exhibition of editorial malice toward the meat industry is the apparently serious suggestion of the Washington Post that if our foreign meat trade is entirely wiped out by a tariff war it will be a good thing for home consumers. The Post's argument is that by preventing meat exports there will be more meat to sell at home and prices will be

cheaper. Therefore the Post views with pleasure the possibility of a tariff war with Germany and France which would exclude our beef, mutton, bacon, pork, lard and other meat foods from those countries.

This is certainly a novel remedy for high meat prices. Its conception is worthy the intelligence of the average newspaper editorialist who attempts to discuss meat questions.

**SALESMEN AS AN ASSET**

Give your salesmen all the support you can in every respect, stand behind them all the time, prove their talking points to be facts, and encourage them in every manner possible, and it will pay you well. A good salesman is one of the best assets—if not the most valuable—a packer has, and as such should be accordingly treated. Strange as it may seem, he is all too frequently the worst-abused employee on the payroll and is very often the worst paid.

The salesman who regularly brings in new customers, however small, should be given due credit. Volume or tonnage need not be considered in this connection.

The salesman with the long string of small customers is far ahead of the salesman with the short string of big ones. In the first place, he is a better advertising card. Secondly, he usually gets top prices. Thirdly, if he loses one or two customers no one feels the loss. He has the hardest job, however, simply because of the greater diversity of natures he has to study and of trade to cater to. It is a great mistake for any packer to place tonnage entirely above other features or results connected with the sales end of the business.

**SHOULD GET TOGETHER**

The value of organization in business fields is everywhere demonstrated. Both for business and social purposes men get together in their trade or professional organizations, and get great value out of them. That is demonstrated in the food trades in the organizations which exist throughout them, among wholesalers, retailers and among all the craftsmen in the various lines. It is a good idea for a man to mingle with his fellow-craftsmen, both socially and in a business way, for the exchange of ideas. It is a good thing for a man to belong to a club or society the members of which are his fellow craftsmen or business acquaintances. It helps to develop his social as well as his business instinct, broadens his horizon and keeps him in touch with the latest developments in his calling. It is a good thing all around, and no man will lose by properly following up such a habit and cultivating it to his own advantage as well as to the advantage of those he encounters.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## HOG CUTTING PERCENTAGES.

An inquiry has been received concerning the percentages of hog cuts in the average carcass. Taking a 200-lb. hog, for instance, the carcass would yield, green weight, about as follows: Hams, 12.31 per cent.; bellies, 11.72 per cent.; New York shoulders, 11.07 per cent.; loins, 10.75 per cent.; leaf lard, 2.41 per cent.; back fat, 7.26 per cent.; rough lard, 8.07 per cent.; heads, 5.74 per cent.; feet, 2 per cent.; tongues, .038 per cent.; spareribs, 1.06 per cent.; trimmings, 2.30 per cent., and bones, 1.20 per cent. of live weight. The percentages of the balance of the product—gut lard, hair, casings, fertilizer, etc.—need not be specified.

This same hog cut into Cumberlands and long cut hams would run about 44.17 per cent. middles and 17 per cent. hams; cut into long cut hams, short clear backs, bellies and three-rib shoulders, would run 17 per cent., 16 per cent., 10.68 per cent. and 12.62 per cent., respectively. Heads would weigh about 10½ lbs.; tongues, ¾ lb.; tenderloins, ¾ lb.; trimmings, 1½ to 2 lbs.; bones, 5 lbs.; feet, 2¾ lbs.; kidneys, 1 lb.; leaf lard, 5¾ lbs.; rough lard, from 8½ to 15 lbs., according to cuts made; spareribs, 3½ lbs. per head. The total, on a percentage of live weight, would be about 79 per cent. The same hog, cut into long cut hams and long clear middles, would yield 17 per cent. and 40 per cent., respectively, with offal about the same.

## CURING DRIED BEEF.

The following inquiry concerning the curing of dried beef has been received:

**Editor The National Provisioner:**  
Will you please give us the best recipe for curing dried beef knuckles.

There is the usual difference of opinion concerning formulas and methods of curing and smoking beef, depending on surroundings, character of the trade, etc. The beef, whether hams, knuckles or shoulder clods, must be well chilled first of all. If it has been frozen it must be thawed out before going into the pickle. One pickle highly recommended is a 70 degree solution, using about 5 ounces saltpepper and a pound and a half of coarse brown sugar per 100 lbs. of meat. This cure takes from 40 to 45 days. If the pickle is properly circulated through the meats, especially in the early part of the period, it should not take over 40 days.

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticise freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

Another recipe largely used, especially where the curing is done in barrels, requires an 88 degree pickle heated in order to dissolve enough salt to get this strength. Use only the best dairy salt. Use about 3 lbs. saltpepper per gallon of pickle. Dissolve the saltpepper in say a barrel of the hot pickle. Then add enough cold 88 degree pickle to make four times the quantity, and to this solution add about 2½ lbs. granulated sugar per gallon. Use one gallon of this finished solution to each barrel, putting it in before packing to the beef. When barrels or tierces are used they must be rolled every once in a while to circulate the pickle thoroughly.

After curing the beef should be well soaked, washed and drained and before going into the smokehouse should be wiped off if possible. Then it should be allowed to hang for 12 hours to dry, allowing a free circulation of air. Dried beef takes a slow smoke, but if steam heat is used in addition a better result is obtained in less time.

## HOW PRAGUE HAMS ARE PREPARED.

One of the foreign provision specialties imported to the United States to a certain extent in the past has been the Prague ham. It has gone chiefly to hotels and restaurants of a certain class and has found a limited market here. It is said that Bohemian curers are now trying to enlarge the market for their product here. Sales heretofore have been largely in the winter season, as the methods used would not permit of shipment long distances in warm weather. According to Consul Brittan of Prague this defect is now being remedied.

By subjecting the hams to a coating of

material known as "mrasolin," invented by a Prague butcher, it is claimed that they may be shipped to the warmest climates and remain perfectly fresh almost indefinitely. Mrasolin is sold in thick sheets, is as pliable as rubber, and light in color. It is melted in a vessel placed inside another vessel containing boiling water, similar to the method employed in melting glue.

When the material has been thoroughly melted the hams are immersed and then hung up for five or ten minutes, during which time the coating thoroughly hardens. They are then packed in boxes or large baskets ready for shipment. About 6 to 8 ounces of the liquid adheres to each ham, making an airtight covering. The mrasolin can be peeled from the ham almost as easily as the skin from a banana.

It is claimed that all meats, eggs and butter can be equally well preserved by the application of a coating of mrasolin. The material is said to be harmless and tasteless, and in addition to its preserving qualities keeps out all sorts of dirt and other foreign substances.

The Prague hams, which have a great reputation for tenderness and fineness of flavor, are taken from animals about 8 to 10 months old, and must each be inspected by the city veterinary before reaching the hands of those who make a business of curing them.

These hams are first salted in large vats, then placed in specially prepared ovens, where they are subjected to beech-wood smoke for ten to twelve hours. It is also claimed that the flesh is treated by some secret method which gives the fine flavor. The hams, after having been smoked, are hung up in cool cellars, where they remain until sold. Many of the small preservers of meat fill their cellars with ice, using a variation of the bunker method.

There are in Prague and adjacent districts 1,138 establishments, which annually cure about \$4,872,000 worth of such hams. The wholesale price of the ham is about 21 cents per pound, while the retail price when boiled is 61 cents, and when sliced 81 cents per pound.

Business openings and opportunities for good investments are found by keeping an eye on our "Wanted" department, page 48.

*For over fifteen years the standard equipment for concentrating glue, beef extract, tankwater and other packing house liquors has been the*

# SWENSON EVAPORATOR

*Over half our business consists of "repeat" orders—the best indication of satisfactory service. THERE ARE MORE SWENSON MACHINES USED FOR TANKWATER AND GLUE THAN ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED. Think it over and then write to*

**SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.**

*Successors to*

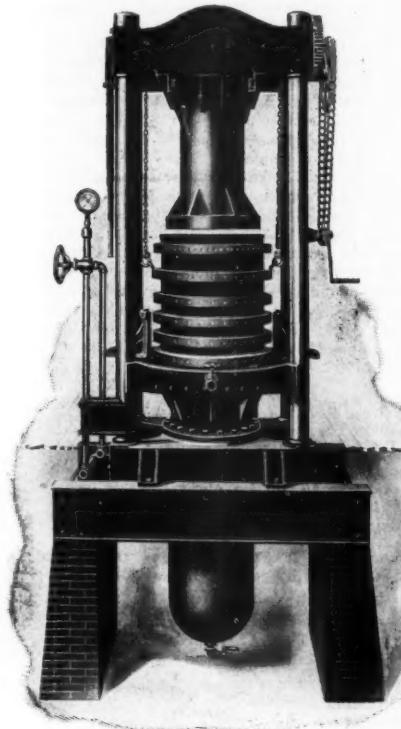
**American Foundry & Machinery Co.**  
**945 MONADNOCK, CHICAGO**

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### PROFIT TO BE MADE IN SCRAP.

The secret of the success of the large packinghouses and, in fact, all other enterprises of great magnitude, has been the elimination of waste and the marketing of by-products. But take the packer especially; it is said that when a pig enters a packinghouse there is not a thing about him that escapes being turned into profit. This has been made possible by the installation of efficient machinery.

Hydraulic presses have played an important part in the packinghouse industry, and have assisted materially in squeezing golden



POWERFUL 500-TON HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

profits from what was formerly waste. Swift & Company have recently placed an order with the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, for two 500-ton scrap presses, three 500-ton tankage presses, one 300-ton crackling press and two 230-ton tankage presses.

One 500-ton scrap press goes to St. Paul and one to Harrison, N. J. One 300-ton crackling press and two 230-ton tankage presses go to Portland, Ore. Two 500-ton tankage presses go to Ft. Worth and one to Chicago.

The 500-ton scrap press, designed and built by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, which is shown on this page, is of very powerful construction. The cylinder is of open hearth steel and is 20 inches in diameter. The curb is built with solid forged steel bands. No locks are required. The holding capacity of the curb is 122½ gallons. The saucer and overhead plunger are chambered and fitted with connections for steam heating. Telescope pipe-joint connections are provided to allow movement of the saucer when the press is in motion and also to allow the

plunger to be run from the press when filling the curb.

After the pressure has been applied the curb and pressed cheese are suspended by means of a geared attachment for lifting the curb. The saucer is then lowered and curb brackets are pushed under the lower edge of the curb. The saucer is again pumped up and the pressed cheese is then forced from the curb into the saucer.

Duplicates of this press have been sold to Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago concerns by the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company and have proven very efficient. Packers interested in all lines and sizes of hydraulic presses may obtain catalogues, illustrations, prices and full information by addressing the Hydraulic Press Manufacturing Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

burg, W. Va., 35-ton freezing system, 50-ton distilling system and storage piping.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, O., 6-ton refrigerating plant, brine cooling system and brine piping for rooms, for Simon Weisenbach, Lexington, Ky.

C. Klinck Company, Buffalo, N. Y., 100-ton refrigerating machine and brine tank.

Stigler Light and Power Company, Stigler, Okla., 12-ton ice plant, including compression, freezing and distilling system.

Turner & Serrill, 12th street and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., 125-ton complete ice plant.

Stevenson Packing Company, Sedalia, Mo., a 20-ton ice machine, compression system.

John Hague, St. Louis, Mo., for Delmar Garden, 6-ton refrigerating machine with compression system.

Victoria Manufacturing Company, Victoria, Tex., a 35-ton ice machine with compression and freezing systems.

John Hague, St. Louis, Mo., 6-ton refrigerating machine for Wellsville, Mo.

The Kramer & Dickman Creamery Company, Minster, O., 6-ton refrigerating machine with compression and brine systems.

Mortimer L. Schiff, Oyster Bay, L. I., A. M. Feldman, Cons. Eng., 6-ton refrigerating, compression, brine and storage systems.

Maurer Ice and Coal Company, Springfield, Ill., 25-ton ice plant, complete with compression, freezing, distilling and boiler systems.

Christian Weller and associates, Parkersburg, Pa., 10-ton ice plant with compression, freezing, distilling, boiler and storage systems.

Irving A. Collins, Moorestown, N. J., 15-ton ice plant, with compression, freezing, distilling and boiler systems.

R. S. Fluke, Williamsburg, Pa., 5-ton ice plant, with compression, freezing and distilling systems.

Clinton Coal and Ice Company, Lock Haven, Pa., 20-ton ice plant, with compression, freezing, distilling, boiler and storage systems.

John Hague, St. Louis, Mo., for Chas. A. Sweet Produce Company, St. Louis, Mo., 6-ton refrigerating machine and compression system.

J. D. Macarthur & Company, Bangkok, Siam, a 6-ton ice plant.

Hygeia Refrigerating Company, Elmira, N. Y., a 125-ton refrigerating machine and compression system.

### BOOST FOR "BOSS" MACHINES.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company report that they have just installed a complete "Boss" hog killing outfit for the Gray's Ferry Dressed Beef Company of Philadelphia, Pa. This outfit consists of the new improved steel "Boss" hog scraping machine, "Boss" jerkless hog hoist and bleeding rail.

Mr. Jacob Beiswanger, one of the partners, who has charge of the hog killing department of this company, is highly pleased with these machines, also with the "Boss" belly roller. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company furnished this company some time ago. Mr. Beiswanger will exhibit the good work of the "Boss" machines to prospective buyers who may call at this plant in Philadelphia.

### FRICK REFRIGERATING SALES.

Following is a list of recent sales of Eclipse refrigerating and ice-making machines by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Pa.:

Altus Ice and Fuel Company, Altus, Okla., 35-ton ice machine and 20-ton compression system to increase their plant.

Parkersburg Brewing Company, Parkers-

**DIXON'S BELT DRESSING**  
in solid form is a quick, simple, easy cure for slipping belts. Like to try a free sample?  
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Model Farm & Dairy Company has been incorporated by H. Loeb, J. H. Flexner and M. H. Rosenthal.

Killingly, Conn.—The Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated with T. E. Hopkins, president; G. S. Brown, secretary.

Lancaster, S. C.—A company has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 to manufacture ice. Contract for machinery has been let.

Luray, Va.—The Luray Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital by E. C. Harmsberger, W. E. Seibert and R. T. Morrison.

New Bloomfield, Pa.—The Farmers' Elgin Creamery Company has been incorporated by N. J. Briner, J. M. Gray, E. Reapsome and D. A. Tressler.

Camden, N. J.—The Camden Pure Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 by H. N. Euler, C. Kucher and A. M. Quinn.

Sterling, N. Y.—The Sterling Milk Products Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500 by A. E. Curtis, E. E. Barnes and T. H. Taber.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The Terrace City Hygeia Ice Company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by R. G. Jackson, H. J. Campbell and W. H. Lee.

Westhampton, N. Y.—The Westhampton Ice Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by J. E. Raynor, H. J. Howell and L. M. Howell.

El Reno, Okla.—The Western Ice Company has been chartered with a capital of \$80,000.

Incorporators, J. T. Bradford, H. C. Bradford and W. H. Griley, all of El Reno.

New York, N. Y.—The Eagle Hygeia Ice Company, Bronx, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by S. Schwartzman, E. L. Hopkins and W. Sudbrink.

Pawnee, Okla.—The Pawnee Ice, Fuel and Bottling Works has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by F. E. Lahman and H. Bahantge of Stillwater, and W. E. Berry, of Pawnee.

San Antonio, Tex.—G. B. Marshall, E. H. Wedekind, E. G. Runyan and H. F. Cohan have incorporated the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company with \$75,000 capital stock and will erect a three story plant 110 x 125 feet.

Halifax, N. S.—The Acadia Cold Storage Company has been organized in Nova Scotia for the purpose of building a \$500,000 cold storage plant at this place. The company will install its own electrical equipment, and the best modern appliances will be provided for every part of the plant.

Cincinnati, O.—An ice plant, to have a capacity of 30,000 tons daily, is to be built in the West End. The company is to have a capitalization of about \$500,000. The building is to be not less than five stories, 100 x 200 feet and of concrete construction. The company will also do a general cold storage business.

Virginia City, Mont.—The Alder-Gulch Creamery has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The company is a co-operative one, the stock being held by the farmers and merchants. The following officers have been elected: Charles H. Buford,

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president; Pat B. Kelly, vice-president; Joseph I. Haines, secretary; George P. Leinenweber, treasurer.

Charlottesville, Va.—Walter Whateley, of Crozet, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, and others have organized a Fruit Growers' Cold Storage and Ice Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$20,000. The plant will have storage capacity for 8,000 or 10,000 barrels of apples.

Plainfield, N. J.—The Crystal Ice and Coal Company has incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by F. Endress, C. Glockner, J. D. Loizeaux, John E. Dunn and others. The concern will do a wholesale and retail business in natural and artificial ice, and will do a similar business in coal and lumber. It is also proposed to lease and maintain cold storage plants. The plant will be on Madison avenue opposite West Third street.

### ICE NOTES.

Nocona, Tex.—A 10-ton ice plant is to be installed by the city.

West, Tex.—L. Poteete and others will erect a 10 to 15-ton ice plant.

Victoria, Tex.—E. Simon will install a cold storage plant, costing \$3,000.

Athens, Ga.—The establishment of an ice plant is contemplated by H. Russell.

Savannah, Ga.—The burned ice plant of W. W. Aemar & Company will be rebuilt.

Meyerstown, Pa.—Z. Gingrich will erect a creamery building along the P. & R. Railway.

Meyerstown, Pa.—The erection of an ice plant is being considered by the business men of this place.

Lock Haven, Pa.—Work has commenced on the new ice plant of the Clinton Coal and Ice Company.

South Hill, Va.—A two-ton ice plant is to be installed by the South Hill Manufacturing Company.

Hartford, Conn.—It is reported that a New York concern contemplates establishing an ice plant here.

Paris, Tex.—The city will install an ice and cold storage plant in connection with abattoir to be erected.

Chester, Pa.—Work on the erection of the new cold storage house for the Penn Ice Works has commenced.

Cardington, Ill.—The Western Ice Manufacturing Company will erect a manufacturing plant to cost \$65,000.

Williamsburg, Va.—L. W. Roberts, J. L. Trosvig and H. A. Cooley are promoting the establishment of a creamery here.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Lasure & Shaud, of North Adams, have purchased the business of the Morewood Lake Ice Company.

Middletown, Pa.—Local capitalists are becoming interested in the establishment of an ice and cold storage plant at this place.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Consolidated Ice Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable April 20.

Elmira, N. Y.—The Hygeia Refrigerating Company will shortly commence the erection of a cold storage building, 54 x 140, to cost \$80,000.

Pennsburg, Pa.—The Keatz & Smoyer Company, recently incorporated with \$100,000

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HUDSON, N. Y.

capital, will erect an artificial ice plant, costing \$15,000.

Oakmont, Pa.—Braithwaite & Fisher received the contract for erection of a two-story corrugated iron ice manufacturing plant for Wilber G. Ganor, to cost \$15,000.

Canton, O.—Bids will be received up till 10 a. m., April 12, by the commissioners of Stark County, O., for the installing of a 4-ton ice plant at the Stark County Infirmary.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Connecticut Ice Dealers' Association elected the old officers as follows: President, Dexter L. Bishop, Meriden; vice-president, John H. Ford, Norwich; secretary, M. K. Pickett, Ansonia; treasurer, H. B. Sherwood, Southport.

Steubenville, O.—President Pope, of the Ohio Valley Ice and Storage Company, has been in conference with his associates over plans for the erection of a 50-ton artificial ice plant.

Gary, Ind.—An artificial ice plant is to be erected here by J. L. McLaughlin, of Chicago, and Jos. Mitchell. The structure will be 60 x 100 feet and cost \$25,000 and have a capacity of 50 tons.

Wellsburg, W. Va.—The Wellsburg Ice and Storage Company, recently organized, has placed contract for machinery to be installed in its new ice plant. The plant is to be in operation about July 1.

Cleveland, Tenn.—The Cleveland Ice & Cold Storage Company, J. P. Bartlett, president, and the Becker Ice and Produce Company, Jos. Walker, manager, will each double the capacity of their plants.

Montgomery, Ala.—The recently incorporated Alabama Storage & Ice Company will erect a two-story ice and cold storage plant, 62 x 125 feet, capacity 20 tons of ice daily. The cost will be around \$50,000.

Wynnewood, Okla.—Business men and farmers are subscribing for a creamery to be erected here this spring. The plant will be run on the co-operative plan and will have a capacity of 2,000 pounds of milk an hour.

Altoona, Pa.—The Altoona Storage and Distributing Company has decided to erect a large storage house on the site of its storage siding at Broad avenue and Thirty-first street. The structure will be built of concrete and brick, two stories high and 60 x 255 feet.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The plans and specifications for the new cold storage plant to be erected at the corner of North West and Tracy streets by the Syracuse Cold Storage Company are being prepared. The plans call for a brick building seven stories high. W. C. Jarvis, of Indianapolis, is the designing engineer.

## Henry Vogt Machine Co. LOUISVILLE, KY.

*Manufacturers of*  
**Ice and Refrigerating  
Machinery and Boilers**

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**Sanitary Arrangement**

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TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Philadelphia, Pa.—Charles A. Chase has taken title from Edward H. Bonsall to the ice plant at the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Washington avenue, formerly owned by McCann Brothers. The lot has a front of 80 x 207.4 feet. A company has been formed to convert the building into a plant for the manufacture of artificial ice.

### AN EXPORT COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The Acadia Cold Storage Company has been organized in Nova Scotia for the purpose of building a \$500,000 cold storage plant at Halifax. The company aims to cater especially to apple exporters, with the expectation of making that city the greatest apple shipping port in the world. In 1908 Halifax shipped 600,000 barrels of apples, and when the new shipping facilities are complete 1,000,000 barrels are expected to go to foreign countries via that port. The cold storage and shipping facilities are also expected to draw the fresh fish catches of those waters to Halifax.

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When you buy The Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia you are getting the **UTMOST** Ammonia purity and quality money can buy.

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BOSTON, 120 Milk Street, Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.  
CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
CINCINNATI, 83 E. McMicken Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.

CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.  
DETROIT, Riverside Sige. & Cartage Co., Ltd.  
HOUSTON, S. W. Engineering & Supply Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & Sige Co.  
JACKSONVILLE, Park Bldg., St. Elmo, W. Acosta.

KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.  
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuie & Son.  
LOS ANGELES, 151 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.

Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse.  
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Hassacher Chemical Co.

NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.

PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station,  
Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPhee's Whse. Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United Iron Works.

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York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.  
York Manufacturing Co., 2010 Congress Ave., Houston, Tex.  
Wegner Machine Co., Perry and Mississippi Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.  
United Iron Works, 151 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
United Iron Works, Second and Jefferson Sts., Oakland, Cal.  
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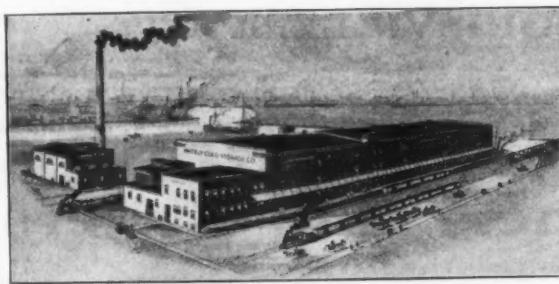
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Chicago, Illinois

### EGG TRADE METHODS AND PROFITS.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture has just issued a circular by Milo M. Hastings presenting the results of a study made during the past year of the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of eggs, with a view to determining the causes of deterioration in quality and consequent loss. It appears that there is an enormous loss due to the spoiling of eggs, which could be largely prevented by improved methods, and in this article the causes of such loss are pointed out and suggestions made for remedying them.

According to Mr. Hastings, the bulk of the poultry wealth of the United States is to be found on the general farms of the Mississippi Valley. Some idea of the growth of the poultry industry on these general farms is shown in the case of the State of Kansas, where exclusive poultry farms are practically unknown, yet the value of poultry and eggs sold has increased over a million dollars each year for the past five years.

The total loss to the egg trade caused by needless deterioration runs into large figures. The causes of the losses and their estimated proportion to the total crop value are summed up as follows: Dirty eggs, 2 per cent.; breakage, 2 per cent.; chick development or heated eggs, 5 per cent.; shrunken or held eggs, 5 per cent.; rotten eggs, 2.5 per cent.; mouldy or bad flavor, 0.5 per cent.; total, 17 per cent.

The loss from chick development or heated eggs is probably greater than from any other source, and is especially heavy during the summer months in the South and West, where it amounts to 25 or 30 per cent. of the eggs produced during the heated season. The responsibility for heated eggs is almost wholly with the farmer, although the rural buyer and the freight handler are in nowise innocent.

"To save the millions of dollars which are carried down our sewers in the shape of bad eggs," says Mr. Hastings, "we must have, first, a campaign of education among egg producers that will show every farmer's wife that when eggs are allowed to remain in damp nests, under broody hens, or in hot kitchens there is a loss in quality which means an actual loss in money to herself and to her neighbors; and, secondly, a system of buying eggs that will as nearly as possible recompense every producer who sells eggs exactly in accordance with what those

eggs are worth. Above all else, the infallible rule concerning the marketing of eggs is for the farmer to sell his eggs as soon as possible after they are laid."

The profits of the city retailer are by far the largest item in the marketing of eggs. An approximate idea of the profits of the various handlers of eggs may be obtained from the following figures showing the elements of cost of a dozen eggs purchased by a New York consumer:

	Cents.
Paid to the farmer in Iowa.....	15
Profit of the country store.....	0
Gross profit of the shipper.....	.75
Freight to New York.....	1.5
Gross profit to receiver.....	.5
Gross profit to jobber.....	1.25
Loss from candling.....	1.5
Gross profit of retailer.....	4.5
Cost to consumer.....	25

In the opinion of Mr. Hastings, the greatest handicap to the egg trade is the general store, with its custom of bartering merchandise for eggs. The storekeeper reckons his profit on goods as more than his loss on eggs. He does not try to enforce improvement upon his patrons by buying on a quality basis, and with the advantage his pe-

culiar position gives him he keeps the other egg buyers from doing so.

The circular discusses quite generally the various phases of the egg industry, and may be obtained free of charge by addressing a request to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Circular 140.

### A BIG FERTILIZER SHIPMENT.

One of the largest shipments of fertilizers ever made to one consignee in the country, and probably the largest ever made in the South, was that made recently by the Swift Fertilizer Works of Atlanta, Ga., to J. S. Byrom & Son, Byronville, Ga. It consisted of two solid trainloads of all-animal-matter fertilizer, 69 cars in all. This was followed a short time after by another train of 49 carloads to the same consignee. These blood and bone fertilizers are making great headway with Southern planters, who are coming to prefer them to mixtures containing mineral matter as soil builders, plant food and proof against drouth.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

## TRAPPED! HERE IT IS!

Yes, sir-ee. When a Jones door is installed in a cooler or sharp freezer it's dead certain that the cold air is trapped, cornered, foiled again.

Folks might think that with a meat rail trap attached the cold air will leak through the trap. Well, just look over the Jones meat rail trap and then you'll know why it can't.

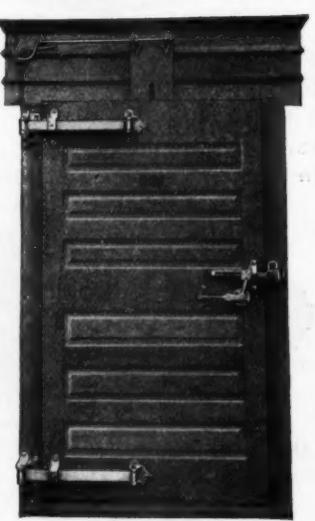
The Jones door is the greatest trapper since Daniel Boone. Here's the reason:

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Door Co.**

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MARYLAND



We make all kinds of Ice and Refrigerator  
Doors, Ice Chutes, etc.

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. In tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hog by the cwt.

**Moderately Varying Markets—Statistical Positions More Against Bullish Movements—Occasional Relaxations From Firmness—Slow Foreign Markets Buying Interest—Increased Supplies Held Abroad—Unsatisfactory Rate of Consumption.**

The hog products markets do not get away in marked degree from the old line of prices. Bursts of strength, under some speculation from grain houses, as in sympathy with grain markets, are followed by slackness and unstable opinions concerning the market. The more than expected volume of supplies held for this time of the season and the cautious attitude in buying by distributors beyond demands upon them by consumers work against some favorable factors.

We could not see how some trade sources would get material stimulation for some of the bullish views they held a few weeks since and have not expected more than moderately varying markets. Our opinion has been that conditions of general business in Europe and this country would operate against the factor of any supposed falling off in productions; therefore that prices might be only fairly well supported and if stimulated would show at length relaxation.

But it is hard to suppose that markedly bearish movements could supervene from the few somewhat more unfavorable features latterly as they may be in larger stocks held in foreign and home markets than was regarded by trade sources as probable for this

season of the year, as well from rate of the current packing.

There is a good deal of trade talk that "prices for essentially everything are pretty high," considering the state of general mercantile positions and the not normal labor market whereby consumers are more indifferent over some food products; and that European markets, notwithstanding the much less shipments to them as compared with outward movements of the previous season, are showing accumulating stocks; therefore that consumption in the foreign markets is also under normal volume. Yet it would seem likely that the market will be fairly well sustained from sympathetic effect of other food products markets and from probabilities that packing will soon show some falling off.

Moreover, hog prices are likely to be very well held; the products markets should get some help from the circumstance.

However larger the hog supplies are shown as marketed to the packing points, against those of last year for the last several weeks, demands for the hogs are quite active and no trouble is found in maintaining their market prices. The Eastern markets continue as steady competitors for the hog supplies at the Western packing points, under steadily large demands for fresh meats.

The increased hog supplies marketed for the last few weeks does not imply that the hog supply back in the country is beyond all estimates that had been made concerning it, but would seem to have been prompted by the desire of farmers to get rid of as much surplus livestock as possible against the time, about at hand, when they will be busy

with spring farm work. Indeed the hog marketing should soon fall off. It is fair to assume that some of the late depression in the products markets will disappear under a period of diminished hog marketing. The cattle supplies are already of much less importance than they had been at the close of the winter months in volume, while steadily of unsatisfactory quality under full market prices for feedstuffs.

But it is observed that some beef fat products notwithstanding their marked loss of productions, have been kept down in price, through slack conditions of business. The tallow and grease markets are all weak, as also oleo stearine; firmness can be noted only for oleo oil under its moderate supply and necessary needs of Rotterdam and English markets for the product.

Indeed there would be greater reason for firmness in markets for beef fat products from supply positions than there would be for hog products, however much more on speculation the markets are for the latter could be controlled than the former.

There is not the vitality expected in the spring months for manufactured products; conservative buying of raw materials is permitted.

Just how long conditions of trade will be against the action upon markets of some indicated favorable features depends upon getting rid of tariff legislation and decision in regard to some labor agitations. Recovery of general business would seem to be necessary to bring out bullish tendencies for some food products markets that would be ordinarily considered favored by supply positions.

# THE W. J. WILCOX LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

**NEW YORK**  
**Offices: 27 Beaver Street**

**Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand**

**PURE  
REFINED  
LARD**



April 10, 1909.

The exports of lard to the European markets are shown to be fully 120,000 tierces behind those of the previous year to this time from November 1, and the meat exports are also largely behind those of last year, yet there is an increased supply upon them, as shown by the statement made a few days since against usual decrease at this time of the year, whereby it is clear that consumption is materially modified in European markets.

The meat supplies at the Western packing points rarely, for any season, get beyond their present volume, and the general lard supply, covering that for home as well as European markets, is beyond the expected quantity for April. It had been hoped that the lard supply would be pretty well used up this season, considering the great loss of productions, even though demands were being quickened for compounds; but the slackness of foreign demands has been prolonged to a later period of the season than looked for by essentially all trade sources and there seems to be now all of the lard that would be required until the season for more active demands.

There is not much prospect of materially increased hog weights, as the prospective grain markets are encouraging for steady full market prices for corn with little chance of more than ordinary feeding. The hogs received at Chicago last week averaged 208 lbs. against 209 lbs. in the previous week, 212 lbs. in 1908, and 229 lbs. in 1907.

The cost of hogs is now quite 50c. per 100 lbs. higher than that of two years ago at this time and \$1 per 100 lbs. higher than that of a year ago.

The home distributions of meats are moderately enlarged from the South and Southwest and will likely be of more importance in a couple of weeks. The lard trading is some-

what improved on home account, but is without much vitality on foreign markets demands. The consignments direct from packers' hands to the European markets are less than usual. It would seem as if all around the disposition of buyers is to await clearer ideas of near future market situations.

The speculation in the hog products markets has been mainly in the July option and moderately in September for lard and ribs.

On an easing up of market prices contracts have been covered, but at the same time ventures on the "long" side of the market have been of a restricted order.

The consumption of compounds is probably as large as at any time this season, but distributors are buying less of them and depend upon deliveries from old sales for a fair portion of demands from consumers. But the distributors will have to soon more freely buy the compounds by the rate of consumption, yet just now, waiting for pure lard market developments.

The cost of compounds are necessarily held to late firm prices by the firmer cost of cotton oil, even though oleo stearine has been reduced in price.

The speculators have taken hold of cotton oil and have bulged the market, as working with the opinion that the product is cheap in price and that the supply of it is now more than can be conveniently used up, even if export demands do not prove as large as some trade sources thought they would be. Moreover, the report from Texas concerning unsatisfactory farm work, because of prolonged drought, has some effect upon speculative sentiment in cotton oil. There is no increase of export demand for the cotton oil and only moderately active compound makers' demands.

In New York only a small export trading

in pork and at steady prices. Sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$18.50@19; 200 bbls. short clear at \$19@21; family quoted \$18.50@19. Western steam lard is unsettled in price and quiet; quoted \$10.40@10.45. City steam lard is steady at \$10.25. Compounds are moderately active; quoted 8@8½c. In city meats, fair demand for pickled bellies; quoted 10@10½c.

**BEEF.**—English demand is very moderate. Home distributions are of increased volume. Prices are fairly steady. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., \$22.50@23; barrelled mess, \$10.50@11; family, \$15@15.50; packet, \$14@14.50.

Decrease in exports this year from November 1 is shown as equal to 1,346,800 lbs. pork, 34,610,490 lbs. meats, 48,319,499 lbs. lard.

## EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 7, 1909:

**BACON.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 79,359 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 12,853 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 119,171 lbs.; Bristol, England, 123,120 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,965 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,841 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 5,710 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 42,742 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 54,200 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 30,979 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 60,350 lbs.;

(Continued on next page.)

## EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended April 3, 1909, with comparative tables:

### PORK, BARRELS.

	Week April 3, 1909.	Week April 4, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1908,
United Kingdom..	914	983	17,382
Continent .....	488	160	8,213
So. & Cen. Am. .	630	268	7,660
West Indies .....	934	1,577	29,140
Br. No. Am. Col. .	1,023	353	9,338
Other countries ..	.....	10	59
Totals .....	3,989	3,649	71,792

### MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom..	8,160,775	13,503,197	203,783,332
Continent .....	783,575	1,740,837	18,205,074
So. & Cen. Am. .	50,800	77,175	2,440,065
West Indies .....	128,850	214,686	4,622,953
Br. No. Am. Col. .	2,000	292	65,310
Other countries ..	.....	.....	39,400
Totals .....	9,135,000	15,536,187	229,246,154

### LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom..	5,203,744	7,594,741	137,697,094
Continent .....	7,437,922	11,457,020	132,351,979
So. & Cen. Am. .	203,800	246,120	6,191,675
West Indies .....	715,110	1,145,721	15,318,375
Br. No. Am. Col. .	7,000	240	303,853
Other countries ..	35,300	39,900	374,400
Totals .....	13,602,876	20,483,742	292,237,376

### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, Bbls.	Meats, Pounds.	Lard, Pounds.
New York .....	3,241	4,508,100	7,572,250
Boston .....	422	1,871,100	1,219,164
Philadelphia .....	.....	3,200	2,818,533
New Orleans .....	326	34,800	473,700
St. John, N. B. .	.....	1,584,000	218,000
Portland, Me. .	.....	1,057,600	120,000
Mobile .....	76,200	.....	315,460
Newport News .....	.....	.....	865,769
Totals .....	3,989	9,135,000	13,602,876

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to April 3, 1909.	From Nov. 1, 1907, to April 4, 1908.
Pork, pounds .....	14,358,400	15,705,200
Meats, pounds .....	229,246,154	263,856,644
Lard, pounds .....	292,237,376	340,566,875

Decrease.  
3,348,800  
34,610,480  
48,319,499

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg, Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	3/	3/
Oil cake .....	7/6	7/6
Bacon .....	15/	15/
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/
Cheese .....	20/	25/
Canned meats .....	15/	15/
Butter .....	25/	30/
Tallow .....	15/	15/
Pork, per barrel .....	2/3	2/3

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10@11c.  
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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The markets over the country are unimproved for the week. There are slow situations everywhere, and the advantage as to prices is with buyers.

The fact that cattle receipts are inadequate and that the yield of fat is much less than usual, seems to have no influence against the factor of slow demands. It could be said, of course, that prices could be even lower under ordinary fat supplies. Nevertheless, it is a singular circumstance that under the large loss of fat supplies for the season that the tallow market is not in better shape than it is; the tame situation of prices can be accounted for only from the generally disturbed business affairs in this country and Europe, absence of marked foreign competition for supplies, and ability of home soap-makers to fill in, on generally less than usual wants of supplies, by other soap materials than tallow.

It is not claimed that tallow stocks are large anywhere, but only that there is an effort to sell the modified productions, in view of present and prospective conservative demands rather than permit accumulations.

Of course agitation of tariff and other matters in this country and France, and seeming lack of confidence everywhere in making contracts for supplies ahead of near needs for consumption, together with the modified rate of consumption of essentially all manufactured products against the volume usually taken in normal seasons, form the main factors in the slackness of markets for all raw materials.

Even the continental markets which usually at this time of the year begin resupplying with tallow supplies upon the English markets, under resumption of inland navigation upon the continent, are very cautious as buyers, although there is perhaps a little more of a stir to their demands than there was a few weeks since, whereby the English markets are becoming a little more regular. But wherever they can the continental markets are filling in needs from an abundance of soap oils.

It must not be supposed that there is no English demand for tallow in the American markets, but only that it is of not enough importance to concern home soap-makers in competing for productions.

The prime tallow is most regularly held in all markets, as this is the class of stock a foreign buyer is interested in, while productions of it are less of it than of other grades.

There is a fair quantity of cotton oil being used by home soap-makers, as the product is cheap by comparison with other materials; yet it may be doubted, considering unstinted actual needs of general supplies by soap-makers, that consumption of the cotton oil is larger than it is usually.

The London auction sale on Wednesday was unchanged to 3d higher, with 1,250 casks offered, and half of it sold. The private cables

from England showed some change in market situations to a rather firmer basis. In New York sales were 200,000 pounds in drums at 5%, and this price seems steadily held. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 5%. The New York City tierces are quoted at 6, and the special lots at 6% loose; sales, 100,000 pounds, 6%.

Edible tallow shows light productions, in view of full prices for oleo oil and careful selection of fat for the make of the oil; quoted at 7%, with slow demand; sales, 100 tons, 7%.

Country made tallow comes in very moderately and is selling at irregular prices; sales of 175,000 pounds for the week, at 5%@5% up to 6%, and even above this for choice lots.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market is still in poor shape. The compound makers do not feel urged to buy at the prices, because of the lack of buoyancy to trading in manufactured products and the look of the pure lard market. Pressers of the stearine are making some accumulations of the product and are rather more anxious to get bidding, although not willing to make the concessions that buyers demand.

The modified rate of stearine productions is the main source of indifference in selling by the pressers, with their belief that however checked demands are at present for supplies that they must be of marked importance before long.

The pure lard market is, however, showing better supplies of the hog fat than traders expected, because of the comparatively poor rate of consumption, and the compound makers do not feel encouraged by it for expectations of as urgent wants of stearine as seemed likely a little while since they would be.

New York quotes the stearine at 12%, and Chicago at 13½%, asked, with about ¼c. less money bid. Sales 200,000 lbs. in New York at 12%.

**OLEO OIL.**—Holds up in price, because of moderate productions and some competition in getting supplies, although the dairy season is close at hand in England when less butterine will be used. Rotterdam at 78 florins, spot, and 77@78 florins, shipments. New York quotes at 13½@13¾c. for choice, 9½c. for No. 2 and 8½c. for No. 3.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Small wants are at firm prices. It may be doubted that buying could be done under 11%.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Moderate supplies only and 6%@6% quoted nominal for double pressed.

**GREASE.**—Very careful buying by foreign and home markets; prices are rather in buyers' favor. Supplies on sale show some increase. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 4%@5%; brown, 4½@4¾c.; bone, 5%@

5%c.; house, 5½@5%c.; "B" and "A" white, 5%@6%.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Light stocks and rather nominal market. Slow demands. In New York prices are for yellow, 5%@5%c., and white at 6c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Not much life to the market, but prices held fairly steady. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 6½@6%c.; do., shipments, 6%@6%c.; Cochin, spot, 6%@6%c.; do., shipments, 6%c.

**CORN OIL.**—An unsettled market, with very slow trading, despite late large shipments from a market South. About \$4.90 quoted.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is of a restricted order and in small lots at generally steady prices. For 20 cold test, 88@90c.; 30 do., 78c.; 40 do., water white, 70c.; prime, 55c.; low grade or off yellow, 50c.

**LARD OIL.**—Moderately active trading in small lots. Prime quoted 78@80c.

**PALM OIL.**—Diminished consumption and barely steady prices. Prices in New York are for prime red, spot, 5%c.; do., to arrive, 5½@5%c.; Lagos, spot, 5%@6%c.; do., to arrive, 5%@5%c. Palm kernels, spot, 6%c.; do., shipments, 6½c.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from page 26.)

Genoa, Italy, 107,264 lbs.; Hull, England, 330,539 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 18,766 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 29,577 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 47,136 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,197 lbs.; London, England, 40,210 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 738,857 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 47,328 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 16,082 lbs.; Santia, Cuba, 5,150 lbs.; Viborg, 48,052 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 139,500 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 8,892 lbs.; Bristol, England, 56,188 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,290 lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 4,557 lbs.; Hull, England, 124,618 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,425 lbs.; Kolding, Denmark, 11,784 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,980 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,262 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,191,234 lbs.; London, England, 301,301 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 2,548 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,578 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,590 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 791 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 832 lbs.; Port Limon, Central America, 1,283 lbs.; St. John, N. F., 14,772 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,169 lbs.

**LARD.**—Acapulca, Mexico, 5,503 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 465,363 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 11,477 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 54,242 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 29,723 lbs.; Bristol, England, 228,200 lbs.; Banes, 7,173 lbs.; Baranquilla, Colombia, 32,605 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 77,960 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,596 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 33,205 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 43,100 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 352,793 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 8,691 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 60,990

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lbs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 3,940 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 11,000 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,048,818 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 92,421 lbs.; Havre, France, 156,762 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,046,536 lbs.; Iloilo, P. I., 750 lbs.; Kobe, Japan, 2,100 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 66,505 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,679 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,993 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 64,099 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 626,453 lbs.; London, England, 317,883 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 79,171 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 2,147 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 15,660 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 1,800 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 8,016 lbs.; Palermo, Italy, 43,360 lbs.; Port Limon, C. A., 7,616 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 67,713 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 370,843 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 7,840 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 14,561 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 61,825 lbs.; Southampton, England, 53,925 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 66,820 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 2,692 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 15,708 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 13,772 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 1,986 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 1,375 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Mazatlan, Mexico, 1,130 gals.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 144 bbls.; Bristol, England, 50 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 10 tcs.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 25 tcs., 221 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 207 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 40 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 54 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 127 bbls.; Port Limon, C. A., 11 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 29 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 982 bbls.

SAUSAGES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 pkgs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bxs.; Colon, Panama, 112 pkgs.; Naples, Italy, 20 bxs.; Santiago, Cuba, 110 cs.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 7, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 6 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 25 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 10 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 75 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 320 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 28,364 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 250 bbls.; Demerara, Br. Guiana, 120 bbls., 10 tcs.; Drontheim, Norway, 25 bbls.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 65 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 207 tcs., 349 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 135 bbls., 26 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 72 bbls., 331,406 lbs., 125 tcs.; London, England, 215,375 lbs., 25 bbls.; Marseilles, France, 45 bbls.; Mauritius, W. I., 50 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 12 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 68 bbls.; Port Limon, C. A., 71 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 30 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 260 bbls., 10,000 lbs.; Southampton, England, 384,447 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.

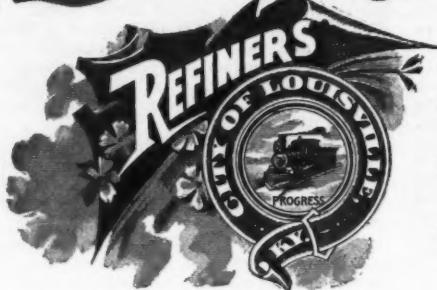
OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 50 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 25 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 50 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,660 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 280 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 bbls.; Drontheim, Norway, 35 tcs.; Genoa, Italy, 15 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 380 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; Kolding, Denmark, 50 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 175 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 40 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,333 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 450 tcs.; Southampton, Eng., 314 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 8,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 11,160 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,320 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,900 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 5,640 lbs.; Port Limon, C. A., 2,277 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,800 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,920 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,900 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 132,665 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 58,223 lbs.; Port Limon, C. A., 9,925 lbs.

TONGUES.—Antwerp, Belgium, 262 bbls.;

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TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 78,149 lbs.

CANNED MEATS.—Beira, 25 pkgs.; Bergen, Norway, 35 pkgs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 130 pkgs.; Barbados, W. I., 31 cs.; Bremen, Germany, 83 cs.; Colon, Panama, 82 cs.; Callao, Peru, 5 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 582 cs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 cs.; Havre, France, 270 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 50 cs.; Hull, England, 600 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 219 cs.; Marseilles, France, 175 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 184 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 129 cs.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 11 cs.

#### MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

Chicago, April 7.—The increase in the world's stock of lard instead of an expected decrease, and the heavier stock of ribs and lard here, as reported on the first of the month, were a disappointment to the trade and caused considerable liquidation by holders, creating lower values, although one of the large Western packing interests, who were sellers for some weeks past, have become good buyers. The live hog situation is entirely out of line with finished product. Prices at the yards have advanced steadily, the top today being at \$7.32½, which has stopped the small packer from killing, as there is fully a dollar per hog loss in manufacturing. The stock of mess pork is very light and can very easily be manipulated. There has been splendid demand for all cuts of pork, at good prices, from the South and Central American countries as well as from Canadian points, and what is left is in strong hands. We do not advise purchases at present unless on weak spots, as the market seems to be only a scalping affair.

#### FEEDING COTTON MEAL AND HULLS.

The South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association has recently issued what should prove one of the most valuable additions yet made to the literature of the industry, particularly as regards its educational value. It is a pamphlet on "The Feeding of Cottonseed Meal and Hulls," and the author is Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and perhaps the leading authority on the subject of cotton meal and hulls as feed for livestock.

The pamphlet comprises 52 pages, with illustrations, tables and diagrams, and is the first authoritative and comprehensive publication of its kind, based on official experiments and with conclusions drawn from them, that has been issued. It should be of immense value to feeders of livestock and work animals everywhere, both in this country and in Europe. It may be obtained upon application to B. F. Taylor, secretary of the South Carolina Association, Columbia, S. C. No charge is made, except where a large number of copies are desired.

#### PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The Exchange was closed over yesterday (Good Friday).

Visitors: W. G. Williams, Liverpool; W. M. Young, London; Chas. Joseph, Bingen, Germany; M. H. Gault, Montreal; R. H. Dane, Toronto; Richard Meyer, New Orleans; W. H. Haskell, Toledo; H. B. Moore, A. G. Crosby, Boston; E. J. Henry, A. G. Becker, W. W. Graves, Chicago; H. D. Condie, St. Louis.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER** is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

### Bulging Markets—Strong Speculation—No Increase of Export Demand—Moderately Active Compound Makers' Buying.

The cottonseed oil market was taken hold of for bulging movements and made some little progress to higher prices, with the basis for speculation in the opinion that the product is cheap in price and that productions are likely to be closely used up. The impression is also had by speculators that there is not so much of a supply held for remainder of season's use over the South and elsewhere as it was feared in some other sources there would be after the late period of several weeks slow demand from foreign markets. Outside of the trading of investors, or speculators, the situation has been about as dull as at any time in weeks, with unimproved foreign market demands and moderately active buying only of compound makers.

It is hard to say from just what outside sources demands come for speculation with the purpose of stimulating prices. It is observed that some brokers who a little while since were quite bearish in views from supply positions and general conditions of business are now most actively bidding; therefore it would seem likely that outside investors were the main source of strength through furnishing buying orders. It hardly seems likely that refiners are doing much of the buying, although some trade sources think they are. The supposition would be that refiners would first make an effort to buy

up crude oil supplies from remainder of the season's productions before enlisting on the bull side of the market.

But the advance in the New York market for the refined has made the mills stronger for their crude oil holdings; therefore directly and indirectly opinions of the market in New York have been strengthened.

Whether the continued drouth in Texas, whereby prospects for the new crop cotton are as yet unfavorable in that State, has anything to do with the speculative sentiment in the cotton oil market for the week is a matter of opinion, yet it would be a long-drawn bow for firing at the market. It was noted, however, that at times comparatively or relatively full prices were bid for the November option.

It would be clear that speculation or investment buying could carry the market to some seemingly extreme point and that it might be held there until it had support from the rate of consumption. But it is, of course, wholly problematical as to the time for duration of any speculative temper unless marked or general demands follow it from foreign or home sources of consumption. At midweek there was talk by some trade sources that the bullish temper was "just at its beginning"; other trade sources thought the "bulls" might have it their own way in the near future, but there would be required at length statistical positions more in their favor than at present for support of buoyancy. Under such conditions of the market as prevail in speculation and, as against it, with narrow demands for supplies from foreign markets it is more guess work than

ordinarily as to the outcome of the market.

The trade talk is that the lard market will be higher and that the compound makers will be compelled freely to buy the cotton oil and that it must be observed that oleo oil is at steadily rising prices, with a scarcity of beef fat, whereby cotton oil must be more freely consumed. Nevertheless it must be conceded that a plentiful supply of oleo oil would mean a freer use of cotton oil than a meagre supply of it, as the two are combined, and that if there is steady insufficient supplies of oleo oil through the season, as seems likely there will be, the use of cotton oil will be narrowed by Rotterdam and English butterine makers and cocoan fats and some other oils used more freely.

There has been alarm among the "shorts" by the course of the market in New York; their covering has assisted the market on its upward moves. The late fair degree of "long" holdings has been augmented and strengthened by the developments of the week.

The deliveries upon April contracts have been very moderate and well taken care of. Such supplies as are held in New York warehouses had been carried along with confidence of the future market, and are now held with marked firmness. On the whole, however, the stocks in warehouses are not larger than usual at this time of the year. It is a matter of the close of the producing season for New York stocks to be of much consideration. It is believed that the big refiners have a good deal of supply on track and elsewhere; yet an encouraging point of the market is found in the disposition of the refiners to buy crude oil against any

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**"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil**

**"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil**

**"BUTTERCUP"—Deodorized Summer Yellow**

**"SUNBURST"—Prime Winter Yellow**

**"WHITE FROST"—Choice Winter White**

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material sales they make of refined and not deplete holdings.

The compound makers are steady but not active buyers or as inclined to take supplies against demands upon them for compounds, but not to extend buying for large quantities ahead. The Western compound makers have bought about 60 tanks bleaching grade for the week at firmer prices than they paid in the previous week.

The soapmakers on home account are steadily but not briskly using cotton oil on account of its favorable prices compared with some other soap materials. But the general attitude of commercial affairs whereby distributions of manufactured products are of much less volume than usual prevents free use of cotton oil by the soapmakers, as it does of tallow greases and palm oil. Because of the conservative demands of soapmakers the tallow and grease markets are kept down in buyers' favor, notwithstanding the great loss for the season of cattle and hog fat productions. New York City hogshead tallow is now at 5½c., and which equals 6c. in tierces, packages free; cotton oil if it stands 3½c. per lb., as it does now, under the price of tallow is considered always a good investment by soapmakers.

The use of cotton oil by bakers is steadily widening as it is also by compound makers; the record of consumption of it this season by bakers and compound makers is away ahead of any former season. It would be understood that the export business for the season is materially beyond ordinary volume, although less than some trade sources had counted upon. It required this season an exceptionally liberal production to meet demands. The question is, however, as to whether the production will be shown before the season is closed in excess of demands.

The foreign markets are not sympathizing with the tone as to prices in this country, and are for the most part underselling the current laydown cost hence; therefore demands for shipment continue slow. There is more or less inquiry from the European markets but under asking prices in marked degree. The demand for small lots is mainly from North European markets. There are some deliveries taking place on March and April contracts, made at lower prices, by the foreign markets, which enables them to be independent for the present of market developments. The English markets harden a little in tone. Rotterdam steadily pays advancing prices for oleo oil up to 78 florins, for the week, but is indifferent in the market for cotton oil.

The mills have sold 40 to 50 tanks crude for the week at ½@1c. better prices than they were able to get in the previous week, and generally view the market with much more confidence than they had only a few days since. The display of prices in the New York market encourages the mills rather than there is marked increase of demand for their holdings.

#### New York Transactions.

(Basis of 100 lbs.)

Saturday (3d), under speculative bidding, prices were advanced 10 to 15 points, but reacted and sold off 6 points. Sales: 900 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.48@5.56, closed

\$5.52@5.53; 2,800 bbls. July, \$5.75@5.82, closed \$5.75@5.76; 2,500 bbls. September, \$5.95@6.02, closed \$5.94@5.96; spot closed \$5.38@5.45; April, \$5.37@5.44; October, \$5.78@5.90; November, \$5.35@5.45. Good off yellow, April, \$5.35@5.40.

Sales the day before had been 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.46, down to \$5.43; 4,800 bbls. July, \$5.70, down to \$5.67; 1,600 bbls. September, \$5.83 and \$5.82.

Monday eased up further 2 to 4 points; closed on "call" dull and favoring buyers, but after the "call" renewed speculative buying and prices several points above the appended figures. Sales: 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.54, down to \$5.50, closed \$5.51@5.52; 3,500 bbls. July, \$5.78, down to \$5.71, closed \$5.71@5.72; 400 bbls. September, \$5.91, closed \$5.89@5.90; spot closed \$5.36@5.40; April, \$5.38@5.40; October, \$5.75@5.78; November, \$5.35@5.40. Good off yellow, April, \$5.36@5.40; summer white, April, \$5.40@5.90.

Tuesday, further advanced under speculation, but was less active. Sales: 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.57@5.59, closed \$5.56@5.58; 1,500 bbls. July, \$5.78@5.80, closed \$5.78@5.79; 800 bbls. September, \$5.98@6, closed \$5.97@5.99; 200 bbls. November, \$5.48@5.58, closed \$5.55@5.63; spot closed \$5.42@5.52; April, \$5.43@5.49; October, \$5.83@5.87; November, \$5.55@5.63. Good off yellow, April, \$5.39@5.47.

Wednesday made another advance of 6 to 7 points. Sales: 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.60@5.65, closed \$5.63@5.65; 2,300 bbls. July, \$5.83@5.87, closed \$5.84@5.86; 2,600 bbls. September, \$6@6.04, closed \$6.02@6.04; 200 bbls. spot, \$5.55@5.56, closed \$5.55@5.58; April closed \$5.55@5.58; October, \$5.86@5.95; November, \$5.55@5.70. Good off yellow, April, \$5.45@5.52; off yellow, \$5.50@5.52; winter yellow, \$5.99@6.05. Sale 100 bbls. summer white, April, \$5.75.

Thursday opened 2 to 3 points lower on deliveries this side of September and firmer on the later options, afterwards general firmness. Sales: 100 bbls. prime yellow, May, \$5.60; 2,300 bbls. July, \$5.82@5.84; 600 bbls. September \$6.04@6.05; 100 bbls. October, \$5.94. Closing prices: Spot, \$5.55@5.65; April, \$5.55@5.65; May, \$5.62@5.64; July, \$5.84@5.86; September, \$6.04@6.05; October, \$5.92@5.94; November, \$5.64@5.68. Good off yellow, April, \$5.40@5.60; winter yellow, \$5.70@6.05; summer white, \$5.50@5.90.

Friday—holiday.

#### CABLE MARKETS

##### Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Rotterdam, April 9.—Moderate buying of cotton oil; unsettled prices. Butter oil, 34 florins; white oil, 33½ florins; prime summer yellow, 31½ florins; off oil, 31½ florins.

##### Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Antwerp, April 9.—Dull and nominal market for cotton oil. Quote off oil, 66 francs.

##### Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)  
Marseilles, April 9.—Cotton oil market re-

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mains quiet. Quote prime summer yellow, spot, 61½ francs; winter oil, 69½ francs.

#### Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 9.—Steady cotton oil market; moderate demand. Off oil, 53½ marks; prime summer yellow, 54½ marks; butter oil and white oil, 58 marks.

#### Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 9.—Steadier prices for cotton oil. Quote prime summer yellow, 27½s.; off summer yellow, 26¾s.; white and butter oil, 28¼s.

#### SOUTHERN MARKETS

##### Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 8.—Thirty-three cents bid for April crude cottonseed oil. Meal and hull quotations are nominal.

##### Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 8.—Crude cottonseed oil 33c., f. o. b. mills. Prime meal, \$25@26.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls in better demand, at \$5, Atlanta, loose.

##### Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 8.—Cottonseed oil market brighter; prime crude, 33½@34c. Prime eight per cent. meal scarce, nominally \$26 per ton. Hulls firm, at \$4.25@4.50 loose.

##### Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., April 8.—Oil and cake market stronger. Prime crude oil \$4.40. Choice loose cake \$28.25@28.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

##### Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 8.—Cotton oil market decidedly stronger; prime crude, 32½@33c.

##### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 8.—As anticipated in our last week's report the market has moved up during the week and closed from 15 to 22 points higher. The remainder of the crude oil is being gradually picked up by the refiners and it is only a question of time when the crude oil mills will have no more supply. In our opinion the stocks of oil in the country are comparatively small and with cotton oil selling at a lower price than any other competitive fat, we feel that purchases at present

prices cannot fail to be a very good investment, as ultimately we look for higher prices. We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, \$5.55; May, \$5.63; July, \$5.85; September, \$6.05; October, \$5.93; November, \$5.63. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.95; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$5.75; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.50; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.45; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 24s.

#### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to April 7, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

##### From New York.

Port.	For Week, Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1908	Same Period 1907-8. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	75	100
Acajutla, Salvador	—	62	6
Alexandria, Egypt	—	2,076	8,201
Algiers, Algeria	544	5,526	6,754
Algon Bay, Cape Colony	—	232	55
Amapala, Honduras	—	32	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	3,080	—	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	36
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	2,420	5,208	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	10	7
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	340
Azua, W. I.	102	—	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	93	—
Barbados, West Indies	9	701	1,084
Barl, Italy	—	150	—
Beirut, Syria	—	351	163
Belfast, Ireland	—	45	125
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	—	525	715
Bisceglie, Italy	—	50	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guiana	—	5	5
Bone, Algeria	—	—	1,050
Bordeaux, France	2,291	3,061	—
Braila, Romania	—	466	75
Bremen, Germany	375	924	—
Bremervhaven, Germany	—	50	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	100
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	6,935	4,075	—
Bukarest, Roumania	—	125	80
Calabria, Cuba	—	8	11
Cairo, Egypt	—	437	—
Callao, Peru	—	13	68
Calcutta, India	—	—	4

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# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The tone of the market is decidedly firm, with slight advances being secured in a number of different varieties. Native steers are firm. Bids of 14c. are refused for late February and March salting and these are firm at 14½c., with some trading at this price. One combination sale has been made of 7,500 March native steers and butt brands at 14½c. for both together, but it is understood that the lot consisted mostly of natives. A big packer has made a sale of 2,000 winter and spring extreme light natives at 13c. The smaller receipts of cattle this week is causing higher prices on the hoof, but packers claim that their coolers are well supplied and that the high cost of beef curtails the demand. Texas steers are strong, with advances being secured on late take-off. One sale has been made of 3,000 heavy Texas at 15½c. consisting of hides mostly ahead of salting and from Southern points. The packers are quite closely sold up on Texas steers, but there are 2 or 3 cars of heavy Texas to be had at 15½c. that run back to early February salting. Offerings of light and extreme Texas are nominal and these are quoted at 14c. for lights and 13½c. for extremes. March Colorados are being offered at 14c., but some packers would possibly include butt brands along with them at that price, although most packers are trying to get 14½c. for butt brands and have realized this figure for early April salting and also for March salting in combination with native steers as noted above. Branded cows are in small supply at Northern points, but the slaughter shows some increase at Ft. Worth. Branded cows are nominally quotable at 13@13½c. Native cows are in fair inquiry, but no sales are reported. Heavy cows are quoted at 13½@13½c., according to salting, etc., and light cows at 13@13½c. Native bulls are unchanged at 11c. and branded bulls at 10½@10½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues to rule steady and the strength of packer hides together with very heavy trading in leather makes dealers feel that the better quality hides to come forward later will bring good prices. The market at present continues mixed and there is quite a range to values according to the difference in quality between lots. The dealers at outside country points are still asking high prices and the Chicago dealers are not able to either buy or sell to any extent. Reports from about all sections are that there is no surplus of hides and the largest offerings at present are from the Southwest and these hides are now running very poor and practically all seconds and are not bringing over 10c. flat, f. o. b. The Chicago buff market is quoted at 11½c. for any good late receipt Western lots and bids of 11½c. are declined for these. The Chi-

cago dealers are holding these in fact at 11½c. but 11½c. is about all that can be realized at present. Poor lots of buffs that are mostly Southwesterns are not wanted at over 11½c. Chicago heavy cows are quotable around 11½c. for late receipts. Fall hides in both buffs and heavy cows are held steady at 12½c. Extremes are unchanged. Several more cars of Chicago extremes have been sold at 11½c. and several cars have also been sold from outside Western points at 11½c., selected, Chicago freight. Heavy steers are quotable at 12½@12½c. and heavy bulls at 9½@10c. Some bulls, however, will not bring over 9½c. and one car of mostly seconds sold on the basis of 9½c., selected.

**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues to rule steady at 16½c. for best Chicago cities out of first salt and 16@16½c. for good outside cities. Veals were included in recent sales of Chicago city kips at 12½c. Country calf range from 15@15½c., as to quality, and kips, including runners and all long haired, sell at 11c. One car of outside skins classed as choice countries sold at 15½c. Country light calf bring \$1@1.05 and deacons 80@85c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—There is somewhat more doing in shearlings. One big packer sold a car of shearlings at 47½c. and this sale was followed by another car moved by the same packer at 50c. Packer sheep 12 lbs. and up are firm at \$1.90@2 and best lambs at \$1.67½. Extra heavy sheep \$2.05 and light sheep and lambs \$1.45@1.60. Country pelts \$1.30@1.60.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—Some moderate sized sales are being made at unchanged prices including about 3,000 hides in all at 20c. for Puerto Cabellos, 19½c. for Central Americans and Bogotas.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The market rules very firm and packers are refusing to sell late March butt brands and Colorados under 13½c. and it is believed that one packer sold 2 or 3 cars at this price, but this is not confirmed. Another packer holds all his March branded steers at 13½c. and late March native steers are firm, with last sales of these at 14c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Offerings of hides continue small and sales are few. Some small car lots of New York State cows are obtainable at 11c. flat and full car loads at 11½c. flat, but some dealers' ideas are considerably more. Pennsylvania heavy steers are held at 12½c., selected, and last sales of Pennsylvania buffs here were at 11½c., selected. Light weight calfskins are in larger offering and weak, but medium and heavy skins keep steady. Different lots of 5@7 lb. country skins have been offered here amounting to about 15,000 in all at \$1.25 and it is rumored that some 5@7's have been sold at under \$1.25. 7@9's held at \$1.70, 9@12's at \$1.90.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Market rules unchanged at \$3.75@3.85 for outside cities and \$3.60@3.70 for countries. Fronts outside cities \$2.65@2.70 and 20-inch up butts \$1.40.

## European Markets.

Anglo-American hides are held at advanced prices and are very firm. Anglo branded steers are held at 4¾d. and natives at 5½@5¼d., as to salting, for green weights.

## Boston.

Ohio buffs rule at 11½@12c., but best hides cannot be bought under the outside price and bids of both 11½c. and 11¾c. have been refused for such stock. 3,000 all No. 2 Ohio buffs sold at 10½@10¾c. Ohio extremes 12½@13c. Southerns dull at 10@10½c. for best.

## AN ARMOUR EMPLOYEE FOR 57 YEARS.

The record for long service in the packing-house trade is believed to be held by Timothy Burke of Kansas City, who claims to have been in the Armour employ for fifty-seven years and to have served under five generations of the family. Of this thirty-five years was spent actually around a packinghouse.

"Old Tim Burke," as he has been familiarly known among the 4,000 employees at the big packing plant at Kansas City, says the Kansas City Star, now is 74 years old. An Irish lad of 17, fresh from Valla De Hob, County Cork, he began his long service in 1852 in a carding mill at Stockbridge, N. Y., that was owned by Danforth Armour, father of the Armours who in later years became the meat packers. The carding mill was operated by Simeon B. Armour, eldest of the sons.

Burke worked alternately in the carding mill and on the Armour farm at Stockbridge until the Civil War broke out. He enlisted as a cavalryman in the First New York volunteer cavalry, and was in the service from 1861 till 1865. After the war he went back to the farm. The Armour sons soon went out West to start the parent packing plants in Chicago, Milwaukee and Kansas City, from which grew the industry of the present day. Burke, however, worked on in the East until the Armour farm was sold in 1874. Then he went to Kansas City, where Simeon B. Armour was at the head of the Armour Packing Company and Alexander W. Armour was conducting the Armour bank.

Burke was placed in charge of the stables and yards at the packing plant. In those days many of the animals slaughtered were purchased at the gate of the packing plant. Burke did much of the buying until, in 1880, the system was abolished and all the animals for slaughter were bought by the packers at the stock yards. Burke then took charge of the shipping room.

By the terms of the will of Simeon B. Armour, who died in 1899, Burke's pay as superintendent of the shipping department was to go on for life. When the work became too heavy for him in his advancing years, however, he refused to be pensioned. That was in 1896. "I can do something. I would make a good watchman," he said. So they let him have his way. And, although he now is 74 years old, he never misses a day at the packing plant.

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carroll S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.



# Chicago Section

Some fellows are so darned busy being lazy that they haven't time for anything else.

Well, the girls don't have to wear stockings if they don't want to—so tell 'em the tariff!

A milk war is raging between the jobbers and consumers. But the cow continues to chew and produce.

The rural "influence" at Washington appears to be a little shy when it comes to the question of a hide duty.

President Taft knows that his business will be a big success if he can secure enough Chicago men to help run it.

With hides on the free list a reduction in the retail prices of shoes and leather goods may soon be expected—nit!

There's one consolation; the tariff on toy pigs for Christmas time will not increase the price of our breakfast bacon.

Hetty Green claims to be the loneliest woman in the world. She should be able to remedy this by letting her new son-in-law write her will.

Tom Platt is only 76, and "all in." Perhaps if he had cut out the Amen corner earlier in life and gone home nights he would be in his prime now—perhaps.

See Doc Wily was the guest of honor at the birthday dinner of a 213-year-old elephant in Ringling's Circus last week. The Doc denied the report that he was thinking of consolidating his one-ring food circus with the Big Show.

Three Chicago porch-climbers were arrested in Cincinnati. Glad of this, as peaches are getting ripe in this latitude and we hope the Cincinnati police will send them back to us so that they can pursue their vocation uninterrupted.

A coroner's jury in its verdict on April 2 declared that the wrecking work was not done properly on the walls of the Swift building.

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ing at Ashland avenue and Forty-second street, which fell on and killed Robert A. Schmidt, president of the R. A. Schmidt Company, contractors, and five other men.

A thin man—the thinner the better—stands a good show of obtaining a fine government position. The government will hold an examination in Chicago on May 5, in an effort to find the proper kind of a thin mechanic with a knowledge of refrigerating machinery. He is desired because space is limited in a special railway car for precooling fruits, which is to travel all over the country. The job, which pays \$800 to \$1,200 a year, is vacant in the bureau of plant industry, Department of Agriculture.

#### FOOD LAWS AND FOOL LAWS.

Some of the legislation this winter seriously raises the question of just how far a food law ought to go, or can go constitutionally, in its specific provisions. Ever since legislatures existed there have been men who thought laws could be made to legislate men honest and to supplant in the body politic the necessity for ordinary individual "horse sense." It may be that the ideal food law ought to be so specific that the consumer need not exercise the slightest thought of what he buys, but with most men the idea prevails that if a law requires that eatables shall contain nothing deleterious to health, that they shall be pure and that they shall be honestly labeled, it has accomplished about all that ought reasonably to be expected. The Federal law does all those things and does them effectively.

The whole contest regarding preservatives rests on a debatable question. Even Dr. Wiley does not claim that benzoate of soda

is essentially harmful, but only that because it may be harmful it should be prohibited. The Referee Board of Chemists dissents altogether, and says it is not injurious at all. It is cited in the trade that if the purpose of the law was to prohibit every article of food which might be injurious to someone there would be mighty little left to eat. It would mean, first of all, that lobster should not be sold; that cheese would disappear from the market; that salt and sugar and spices must exude; that watermelon should be eliminated in season; in fact, that scores of articles which certainly do not agree with some people must be excluded. Yet, it is questionable if the pure food law could rightfully exclude them.

There is no logical, practical, moral or legal reason why a manufacturer of foods should put untruthful labels on his products. But there is some right to his claim that he is not bound to state every ingredient he puts into his goods so long as they are pure. The Pacific canner who honestly puts wholesome, fresh and appetizing salmon in his cans may reasonably ask just why it is essential to set forth on the label whether it is pink salmon or red salmon or any other color of salmon, unless he chooses to. If he does elect to he ought to tell the truth, but such delicate information is hardly a necessity in guaranteeing the purity of the contents of the can. There might well rest on the consumer some share of the burden of natural selection. In other words, the niceties of some of the recent food decisions appear ludicrous. And, from the standpoint of the trade, they irritate the trade, without accomplishing any commensurate protection to the public.—New York Journal of Commerce.

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### GROWTH OF THE ARGENTINE.

Argentine looms up as one of the most formidable, if not the chief competitor of the United States as a meat-producing nation, and information concerning the development of that South American republic is of interest. According to recent reports from Buenos Ayres the year 1908 was the most progressive period in the history of the Argentine Republic. During the year over 1,000 miles of railroad were constructed and concessions were granted for the building of over 3,000 miles more. The earnings of the railroads increased 20 per cent. in spite of the fact that the preceding year marked a notable increase over 1906.

Official statistics for the entire year were not obtainable, but an estimate based on the most reliable information at hand places the imports for the year at \$268,119,705 and the exports at \$387,429,983. According to this estimate the imports in the last ten years will have increased \$150,000,000 and the exports \$200,000,000. A more notable feature of the review discloses that the trade of 1908 exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly \$200,000,000. Imports increased over \$50,000,000 and exports over \$100,000,000 as compared with 1907. These figures speak well of both the purchasing power and the producing capacity of the country.

There has been a notable increase in the number of cattle since the last official count of the livestock in 1895. At that time there were 21,791,526 head and in 1908 there were 29,116,625 head. As compared with other countries, Argentina ranks third in the number of cattle. Russia, with 91,000,000 head, stands first, and the United States follows with 69,000,000 head.

A noteworthy feature in the stock-raising industry is the improvement of breeds of all classes of animals. In the last cattle census it was found that 3.4 per cent. of the entire number were thoroughbreds, and 51.7 per cent. were improved cross breeds. It was also found that many fields that had hereto-

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fore been sown to wheat were now devoted to cattle raising on intensive principles of the industry. The value of the cattle of Argentina is estimated at \$928,685,834. Diseases of cattle and other livestock have been combated so successfully that the diseases are either stamped out or confined to isolated cases and to small territorial areas.

Considerable uneasiness has been occasioned by the strict British inspection regulations, according to which Argentine live cattle have not been freely admitted into the United Kingdom. As an offset to this restriction on the live-cattle market, a promising trade of cattle on foot has been opened with Spain and Italy.

The number of sheep decreased from 74,379,562 head in 1895 to 67,211,754 in 1908, and the total estimated value of the flocks

in 1908 was \$287,359,076. This decrease is ascribed to the fact that lands heretofore devoted to sheep pastures have been given over either to cattle pastures or to cultivation of crops that are yielding better returns than the sheep industry. Authoritative opinions hold that the number of sheep in all countries in the world has decreased from 400,000,000 in 1873 to 300,000,000 in 1908. Australia is the only country that raises more sheep than Argentina, the number being about 83,000,000. The Argentine wool market underwent an acute crisis during the year, but in the last three months there was a marked improvement. The last clip promises well in both quantity and quality. As a result of breeding 1.8 per cent. of the sheep are thoroughbreds and 82.5 per cent. are improved cross breeds.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 29.	23,649	1,285	38,613	20,079
Tuesday, March 30.	3,222	3,968	16,779	12,472
Wednesday, March 31.	13,754	1,921	24,749	14,087
Thursday, April 1.	5,381	2,322	19,130	12,428
Friday, April 2.	985	616	17,527	5,422
Saturday, April 3.	81	11	9,156	872
Total last week.	47,072	10,123	125,960	65,360
Previous week.	41,075	8,033	135,093	60,722
Cor. week 1908.	59,978	12,683	129,288	61,920
Cor. week 1907.	52,708	10,338	107,339	79,433

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 29.	7,732	2	12,510	3,319
Tuesday, March 30.	1,926	83	8,163	1,387
Wednesday, March 31.	3,884	29	7,234	2,419
Thursday, April 1.	3,372	100	8,119	4,053
Friday, April 2.	2,191	58	8,193	1,886
Saturday, April 3.	137	...	4,392	...
Total last week.	19,252	281	48,611	13,064
Previous week.	21,981	199	52,164	17,490
Cor. week 1908.	30,836	240	57,130	25,193
Cor. week 1907.	24,760	267	30,918	23,519

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 3, 1909.	727,221	2,291,165	863,852
Same period, 1908.	849,927	2,762,279	877,483

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	\$17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17.90
July	17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.90
September	17.95	17.95	17.95	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

	PORK—(Per bbl.)
May	\$17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	17.95

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 3, 1909.	126,000	343,600	164,400
Week ago	118,200	360,700	155,500
Year ago	157,100	318,300	139,000
Two years ago	141,200	275,300	193,700

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 3:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	\$17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$17.90
July	17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.90
September	17.95	17.95	17.95	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	10.15	10.15	10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.25	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.40	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	May	9.35	9.35	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	9.45	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.45	9.45	9.45
September	9.63	9.65	9.60	9.60	9.60

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

	May	17.90	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.90
July	17.85	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.85	17.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	17.90	17.90	17.90	17.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	10.10	10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.10	10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.25	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	May	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	0.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.45	0.45	0.45
September	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1909.

HOLIDAY. ELECTION DAY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

	May	17.95	17.95 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.80	17.92 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	17.95	17.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.80	17.85	17.85
September	17.90	17.90	17.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.90	17.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	10.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.20	10.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	10.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.23	10.23
September	10.40	10.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	May	9.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.37	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	9.50	9.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.45	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.60	9.60	9.60

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

	May	17.92	17.97	17.90	17.92
July	17.97	17.97	17.85	17.90	17.90
September	17.95	17.95	17.92	17.92	17.92

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

	May	10.15	10.25	10.17	10.25
July	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
September	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

	May	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
September	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1909.

HOLIDAY. EXCHANGE CLOSED.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May	17.92	17.97	17.90	17.92
July	17.97	17.97	17.85	17.90
September	17.95	17.95	17.92	17.92

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May	10.15	10.25	10.17	10.25
July	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
September	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	9.45	9.45	9.45	

# CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

### Carcass Beef.

Good native steers .....	10 @ 11
Native steers, medium .....	9 @ 10
Heifers, good .....	9 @ 9%
Cows .....	7½ @ 8%
Hind Quarters, choice .....	12½
Fore Quarters, choice .....	8%

### Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks .....	6 @ 7
Steer Chucks .....	8 @ 8½
Boneless Chucks .....	6
Medium Plates .....	5½
Steer Plates .....	5½
Cow Rounds .....	7 @ 8
Steer Rounds .....	9
Cow Loins, Medium .....	12½
Steer Loins, Heavy .....	17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1 .....	22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2 .....	20
Strip Loins .....	7 @ 8
Sirloin Butts .....	10 @ 12
Shoulder Clods .....	7
Rolls .....	10
Rump Butts .....	6½ @ 10½
Trimmings .....	5
Blanks .....	4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light .....	7½ @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy .....	11½
Steer Ribs, Light .....	12½
Steer Ribs, Heavy .....	13½
Loin Ends, steer, native .....	11
Loin Ends, cow .....	9
Hanging Tenderloins .....	6
Flank Steak .....	7 @ 10
Hind Shanks .....	8½

### Beef Offal.

Livers .....	4
Hearts .....	4
Tongues .....	12
Sweetbreads .....	20
Ox Tail, per lb. ....	6
Fresh Tripe, plain .....	2½
Fresh Tripe, H. C. ....	4½
Brains .....	6
Kidneys, each .....	6

### Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal .....	8%
Light Carcass .....	9
Good Carcass .....	12
Good Saddles .....	14
Medium Racks .....	9
Good Racks .....	10½

### Veal Offal.

Brains, each .....	6
Sweetbreads .....	50
Plucks .....	35
Heads, each .....	12

### Lambs.

Medium Caul .....	11
Good Caul .....	12
Round Dressed Lambs .....	14½
Saddles Caul .....	14
R. D. Lamb Racks .....	10½
Caul Lamb Racks .....	9
R. D. Lamb Saddles .....	16
Lamb Fries, per pair .....	7
Lamb Tongues, each .....	8
Lamb Kidneys, each .....	2

### Mutton.

Medium Sheep .....	10
Good Sheep .....	10½
Medium Saddles .....	12½
Good Saddles .....	13½
Medium Racks .....	8½
Good Racks .....	9
Mutton Legs .....	13½
Mutton Stew .....	7
Mutton Loins .....	10½
Sheep Tongues, each .....	3
Sheep Heads, each .....	8

### Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs .....	9 @ 10
Pork Loins .....	11½ @ 12
Leaf Lard .....	10½
Tenderloins .....	22
Spare Ribs .....	7½
Butts .....	11
Hocks .....	6
Trimmings .....	6½
Tails .....	5
Snouts .....	4
Pigs' Feet .....	3½
Pigs' Heads .....	4½
Blade Bones .....	6½
Cheek Meat .....	4½
Hog Plucks .....	5
Neck Bones .....	2½
Skinned Shoulders .....	8½
Pork Hearts .....	8½
Pork Kidneys .....	8½
Pork Tongues .....	8
Slip Bones .....	8½
Tail Bones .....	4
Brains .....	4½
Backfat .....	6 @ 9½
Hams .....	11
Calas .....	7
Bellies .....	11
Shoulders .....	8½

### SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna .....	7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth .....	6½
Choice Bologna .....	7½
Viennas .....	6½

## FRANKFURTERS.

### BLOOD, LIVER AND HEADCHEESE.

### WHITE TONGUE.

### MINCED SAUSAGE.

### PREPARED SAUSAGE.

### NEW ENGLAND SAUSAGE.

### COMPRESSED LUNCHEON SAUSAGE.

### SPECIAL COMPRESSED HAM.

### BERLINER SAUSAGE.

### BONELESS SAUSAGE.

### OXFORD SAUSAGE.

### POLISH SAUSAGE.

### GARLIC SAUSAGE.

### SMOKED SAUSAGE.

### FARM SAUSAGE.

### PORK SAUSAGE, BULK OR LINK.

### PORK SAUSAGE, SHORT LINK.

### SPECIAL PREPARED SAUSAGE.

### BONELESS PIGS' FEET.

### HAMS, BOLOGNA.

### Summer Sausage.

### BEST SUNNINER, H. C., MEDIUM DRY.

### ITALIAN SALAMI.

### HOLSTEINER.

### METTWURST, NEW.

### FARMER.

### MONARQUE CERVETAL.

### SAUSAGE AND OIL.

### SMOKED SAUSAGE, 1-50.

### SMOKED SAUSAGE, 2-20.

### Bologna, 1-50.

### Bologna, 2-20.

### Frankfurt, 1-50.

### Frankfurt, 2-20.

### Per doz.

### \$4.50

### 4.00

### 4.00

### 4.50

### 4.00

### 2.00

### Per doz.

### \$1.45

### 2.50

### —

### 8.80

### 20.00

### Per doz.

### \$2.25

### 3.55

### 6.50

### 11.50

### 14.00

### 32.00

### Per doz.

### \$14.50

### 14.00

### 12.00

### 11.00

### —

### 12.00

### 17.00

### 19.50

### 19.75

### 14.50

### Per doz.

### \$1.25

### 1.25

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## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

### CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 7.

We had a slow market on cattle late last week, and on Monday with 24,000 fresh receipts the market was dull and prices generally 10c. lower. There was a very limited demand for export and for Eastern shipment, most of the cattle being bought by the local packers. Trade ruled dull all of the day, but all of the cattle went over the scales. Today the receipts are 10,000, which is very light, the market is quite active and prices 10c. higher. The best demand of late has been for cattle selling from \$5.25 to \$6.00, the cattle above \$6.25 being very slow sale and badly neglected. All buyers favor the light cattle and they have been selling at comparatively higher prices than the good to choice kinds. Good to choice stockers and feeders are in good demand and are now selling at the highest prices of the season; 800 to 900 lb. cattle of good quality are selling mostly from \$4.80 to \$5.25, with the common, light, thin stockers selling at \$4@4.50.

The market on butcher stock has ruled strong and active all of this week, good to choice butcher cows and heifers 10 to 15c. higher than last week's close. Medium grades of cows and heifers 10 to 15c. higher, with canners and cutters selling steady. Good to choice heavy bulls selling very slowly, with light and medium weight butcher bulls steady to strong. Good bolognas steady, selling mostly from \$3.90@4.10. The market on veal calves has declined 50c. this week, good to choice vealers selling mostly from \$7@7.50.

Receipts of hogs continue moderate and the market has been steadily advancing. Today is the high day of the season. With 23,000 fresh receipts the market was active and 5c. higher, bulk of the hogs selling from \$7.15@7.30, tops \$7.32½. We look for a strong and active market the balance of this week.

Receipts of sheep and lambs this week have been more than equal to the demand, the market slow and unsatisfactory, prices generally 15@25c. lower than the close of last week. A few prime spring lambs coming which are in demand for Easter, one bunch of fancy 34-lb. springers selling today at 15c. per lb.

### KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., April 9.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 34,800; last week, 34,100; same week last year, 29,900. While receipts of cattle were practically the same as last week, prices did not respond. Light receipts the latter part of last week caused a gain of ten to fifteen cents, but this was dissipated this week. Top steers, \$6.70, against \$6.85 last week; bulk of steers \$5.50@6.60; cows, \$3@5.50; heifers, \$3.50@6.20; bulls, \$3@5; veals, \$4@7.50; quarantines, \$4.75@6.25; stockers, \$3.50@5; feeders, \$4@5.75.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 61,700; last week, 65,000; same week last year, 61,400. With lighter receipts the market has been strong to higher each day this week, excepting today. Top hogs this week sold at \$7.15 paid for heavies, which led in price. Eastern buyers have been a strong factor in keeping up prices; top today, \$7.15; bulk, \$6.90@7.05; packers' weights range from \$6.90@7.05; lights, \$6.65@6.95; pigs, \$5.25@6.00. Prices are about a dollar higher than a year ago.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 34,000; last week, 32,900; same week last year, 28,400. The market has fluctuated this week; prices are closing the week about steady with last week; top lambs sold at \$8.10; bulk at \$7.50@8.00; yearlings, \$6.25@7.40; wethers, \$5.25@6.50; ewes, \$5.25@6.10; stock and feeding sheep, \$3.50@5.50.

HIDES.—Are easy; green salted, 9@10c.; bulk, 8@9c.; uncured, half a cent less; glue, 5c.; dry flint butcher, 16@17½c.; dry salt, 11@13c.; dry glue, 9c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	530	...	...
Armour	5,200	15,228	8,600
Cudahy	4,239	12,053	3,654
Fowler	1,700	...	3,873
Morris	4,906	11,085	4,850
S. & S.	4,773	13,776	5,640
Swift	4,193	13,515	5,918

### OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, S. Omaha, Apr. 6.

There was no very material change in the cattle market last week, the loss of the early part of the week being later regained and so far this week prices have held just about steady all around. Heavy steers are not sought after very much and the demand is best for light and handy weight steers and cow stuff, the latter being very strong most of the time owing to the broad general demand. Beef steer prices range from \$4.80 to \$6.60, with most of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefees around \$5.75@6.15. Cows and heifers sell at a range of \$2.25@5.50, the bulk of the butcher and beef grades at \$4.00@5.00. In short, the cheaper grades of cattle are selling to the best advantage, while finished, heavy beefees are slow sellers. Business in stockers and feeders has been quite brisk of late, with prices strong. The range is from \$2.75 to \$5.65, with trading largely around \$4.25@5.00. There is a very strong demand for good feeding steers of all weights.

Hogs have been working higher right along and prices are now higher than at any time during the past seven years. There is apparently no limit to the demand from Eastern packers, while local houses are also free buyers. Supplies have been fairly liberal, but everything is well cleaned up every day and the undertone to the market is very firm. Heavy and butcher weights command a premium and inferior light weight stuff is badly neglected. There were only 6,500 hogs here today and the market was 10c. higher. Tops brought \$7.10, as against \$6.80 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.75@7.00, as against \$6.50@6.70 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs continue in keen request at the highest prices of the season. Both packers and outside buyers are taking the stuff freely and the demand is very strong for fat stuff of all classes. Inquiry from feeder buyers and shearers is also vigorous and the liberal supplies are taken freely right along. Quotations on sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$7.65@7.90; fair to good ewes, \$5.25@5.75; good to choice light ylgs, \$7.00@7.50; Good to choice heavy ylgs, \$6.65@7.00; good to choice wethers, \$6.00@6.50; fair to good wethers, \$5.75@6.00; good to choice ewes, \$5.75@6.10; fair to good ewes, \$5.25@5.75; culs and bucks, \$2.00@4.00.

### ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., April 6.

Cattle receipts continue of moderate volume and yet there seems to be fully all that the demand will stand at this time. The packers seem to want to break prices and yet are not able to get a steady decline started, as the country refuses to send in above moderate receipts. It is evident, however, that the slaughtering interest does not intend letting prices go higher if it can be prevented. At present writing prices on all classes of steers are 10 to 15 lower than a week ago

and the market tones very sluggish. This sluggish tone is also extending to the cow and heifer trade and the tendency in prices is lower, while in the stocker and feeder line there is hardly enough country demand to establish a market. There are no prime fat steers coming, but a pretty good class of light and medium weights predominate. Fed steers of all weights are selling at a range of \$5.65@6.50, while prime lots could be quoted at \$6.75@7.00; fat cows and heifers are selling largely at \$4.25@5.25, with prime lots higher; stockers and feeders \$4.25@5.00; veal calves around \$7.00@7.50.

Hogs have reached the 7-dollar mark at river points and it seems possible that they may go a little higher. High prices are failing to bring out increased supplies and it looks as though we might have a light run for an indefinite time. Quality of hogs is good, which is not ordinarily taken as indicating short supply, however, the good prices fail to bring increased volume of receipts. At present writing the bulk of hogs are selling between \$6.75 and \$6.95, with tops to-day making \$7.05.

Live mutton supply at present is coming almost wholly from the Colorado feed lots. Prices continue on a good basis and will perhaps so continue until grass stuff begins moving. A few spring lambs are beginning to arrive and some shorn stuff, but not enough of either to create a market feature. Best lambs are selling at \$8.00, with the bulk at \$7.50@7.90. Best yearlings are worth around \$7.30 and top ewes \$6.00.

### NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 5, 1909.

	Beefees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,474	—	1,845	11,672	13,207
Sixtieth street	2,530	45	4,418	11,401	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	14,701
Lehigh Valley	4,886	—	925	19,215	—
West Shore	2,106	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	67	135	47	5,100
Totals	12,296	112	7,323	42,335	33,008
Totals last week	10,068	107	6,403	29,612	35,078

### WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,468
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,414
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	578
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,840
Schwarzchild & Ss., Ss. Mesaba	—	—	1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,025
Totals	—	—	7,425
Total exports last week	—	—	9,080

### RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	600	3,500	—
Omaha	190	6,000	300
St. Louis	200	2,500	300
St. Joseph	100	2,500	—
Fort Worth	1,600	1,800	—

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,500	42,000	25,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	10,000
Omaha	4,000	4,000	11,000
St. Louis	3,400	7,600	3,100
St. Joseph	2,000	3,500	7,000
Sioux City	2,200	2,800	—
Fort Worth	6,000	5,600	1,800

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	9,500	11,000
Kansas City	10,000	16,000	8,000
Omaha	3,600	5,700	6,500
St. Louis	5,000	9,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,500	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,500	23,500	13,000
Kansas City	6,000	12,000	6,000
Omaha	2,900	5,600	8,000
St. Louis	2,000	7,000	3,500
St. Joseph	1,200	6,000	500
Sioux City	1,100	3,500	—

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	1,200	6,000	5,500
St. Louis	500	5,500	200

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	16,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	1,200	6,000	5,500
St. Louis	500	5,500	200

**SLAUGHTER REPORTS**

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 3:

**CATTLE.**

Chicago	27,820
Kansas City	21,934
Omaha	11,058
St. Joseph	6,230
Cudahy	486
Sioux City	2,899
Wichita	468
South St. Paul	3,025
Indianapolis	4,166
New York and Jersey City	12,408
Fort Worth	9,588
Philadelphia	3,519

**HOGS.**

Chicago	77,349
Kansas City	62,287
Omaha	45,516
St. Joseph	27,220
Cudahy	4,784
Sioux City	18,365
Ottumwa	11,181
Cedar Rapids	5,441
Wichita	12,258
South St. Paul	11,300
Indianapolis	13,563
New York and Jersey City	33,008
Fort Worth	26,995
Philadelphia	3,282

**SHEEP.**

Chicago	52,296
Kansas City	28,730
Omaha	28,027
St. Joseph	11,454
Cudahy	288
Sioux City	979
South St. Paul	2,500
Indianapolis	828
New York and Jersey City	42,335
Fort Worth	3,007
Philadelphia	6,915

**MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS**

## WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 3, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	—	—	7,425
Boston	3,484	—	1,584
Baltimore	550	—	—
Portland	499	—	—
St. John	456	—	—

Exports to—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
London	1,656	—	\$431
Liverpool	2,649	—	578
Manchester	684	—	—

Totals to all ports	4,980	—	9,009
Totals to all ports last week	3,740	1,001	10,383

**ATTEMPT TO BAR ARMOUR FAILS.**

The attempt of interests at St. Paul, Minn., to prevent the location of the big new Armour packing plant near Minneapolis has failed. The last of the bills introduced in the Minnesota legislature seeking to prevent the location of the plant has been defeated. The opposition was based on the claim that the plant would be a nuisance, which is a ridiculous claim in these days of modern and sanitary methods and equipment.

**GENERAL MARKETS****HOG MARKETS, APRIL 8.**

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; steady to shade higher; \$6.85@7.35.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; lower; \$6.95@7.45.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 12,000; steady; \$5.75@7.10.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 11,000; slow; \$6.70@7.15.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 1,360; 5c. higher; \$6.85@7.55.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 1,500; strong; \$7.40@7.50.

**LARD IN NEW YORK.**

Western steam, \$10.40@10.45; city steam, \$10.25; refined, Continent, \$10.80; South America, \$11.50; do, kegs, \$12.50; compounds, \$8.12½@8.25.

**LIVERPOOL CABLES.**

Liverpool, April 8.—Beef, extra India mess, 102s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 75s.; shoulders, 42s.; hams, short clear, 40s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 49s.; short ribs, 51s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 53s.; 35@40 lbs., 52s.; backs, 49s. 6d.; bellies, 51s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. Rosin, common, 8s. 1½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 51s. 6d. American refined, 28-lb. pails, 52s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 62s. 6d.; do., colored, 65s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 51 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 6d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 24s. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 11/16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), April and May, 41s.; Calcutta, 42s. 4½d. Linseed oil, 20s. 9d.

**OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.**

## (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 8.—We have a very strong oleo market and a very strong neutral lard market at present, on account of light production both of oleo oil and neutral lard, but will probably have no business from now until next Tuesday, because the European markets will be closed during the intervening holidays; with the outlook for good prices for these articles and also a better business with Europe in butter oil, which market is making an advance, and a good many inquiries coming in.

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

## (Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 8.—Market quotations are as follows on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis

60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls.; 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to \$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs. Borax at 5¼c. per lb. Talc at 1¾@1½c. per lb. Silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels. Chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, drums \$1.30, and in barrels \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 5¼@6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15-1,800 lbs. each, 5¾c. per lb. Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15-1,800 lbs. each, 5¾c. per lb. Clarified palm oil in barrels, 4-500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb. Green olive oil, \$1.20 per gal. Yellow olive oil, \$1.40@1.50 per gal. Green olive oil foots, 8@8½c. per lb. Ceylon cocoanut oil, 6½@6¾c. per lb. Cochin cocoanut oil, 7@7½c. per lb. Cottonseed oil, 5.75c. per lb. Corn oil, 5.10@5.20c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hds., 5¾c. per lb. Special tallow in tes., 6½c. per lb. Choice tallow in tes., 7c. per lb. Oleo stearine, 13@13½c. per lb. House grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb. Brown grease, 5½@5½c. per lb. Yellow packers' grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.

**GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from G. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, April 7.—We quote to-day's market on green and S. P. meats, as follows, subject to market changes, loose f. o. b. Chicago:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¾@10c.; 12@14 lbs. avg., 10@10½c.; 14@16 lbs. avg., 10½@10½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11½@11½c. Green skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 12½c.; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12½c. Green picnics, 5@6 lbs. avg., 6¾@7c.; 6@8 lbs. avg., 6¾c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 6¾c. Green clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11½c.; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11c. S. P. hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 9¾@9½c.; 12@14 lbs. avg., 9½@9½c.; 14@16 lbs. avg., 9¾@9½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 10½@11½c. S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 11½c.; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11½@11½c.; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11½c. S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. avg., 6½@6½c.; 6@8 lbs. avg., 6½c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 6½c. S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½c.

**MONEY FOR MEAT INSPECTION.**

The Massachusetts State Board of Health has asked the legislature to appropriate \$100,000 for an enlarged system of State meat inspection. The board does not believe a thorough local inspection system can be organized for less than that amount. It is said the legislature will grant about \$10,000 for the purpose.

**L. J. SCHWABACHER & CO.**

**GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, COTTON**

**411 Postal Telegraph Bldg.**

**MEMBERS**  
**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**  
**CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE**

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**CHICAGO, ILL.**

**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED**

# Retail Section

## RETAIL BUTCHERS AND THE ICE SITUATION

Retail butchers in many sections of the country are much alarmed over the ice situation. The great majority of retailers use natural ice for cooling their boxes, and the shortage of the ice crop in many sections of the country promises to result in an increase in the cost of ice to the butchers all the way from 20 to 100 per cent. for the ensuing year. This is a serious proposition for most shop butchers, especially just at this time when many of them find it difficult to get a living profit out of high cost meats. To add to the already large running expense of the average city shop, especially, is a problem which many butchers do not like to face.

In New York City and vicinity the outlook is for greatly increased cost of ice. The shortage of the winter's crop of natural ice makes it likely that the ice companies will speedily increase their rates. In New York City this increase is expected any day. Over in New Jersey it has already taken place. In and around Newark butchers have been notified that they will have to pay 40 cents per 100 pounds for ice this year, which is an increase of 15 cents. In the Oranges the increase is to 50 cents. Some butchers will not be able to pay these prices. Others must pay them and will probably have to increase the price of meats to customers to make up the extra expense, as they consider their shop expenses as high as they can stand. Those who cannot pay the raise will have to close up shop for the summer.

In other sections the situation is very similar, and increases in ice prices will vary, according to the local situation. Various remedies are offered for the difficulty. Up in Connecticut butchers in some localities say they will close every afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock. In this way they hope to save enough on ice to make up for the extra cost. Out in Michigan retailers are considering the proposition to open only in the morning. In that way many of them believe they will not need any ice at all. They will order only enough meat for the day's trade, receive it from the wholesale cooler in the morning, dispose of it and close up shop. Presumably any left over through accident of any kind will have to spoil and be counted as a dead loss.

These and other schemes to tide over the summer are advanced, but all of them leave the shop butcher where he was before—at the mercy of the weather and the natural ice dealer. There is another and a permanent remedy which has been offered for some years, and is only now being listened to and tried generally by butchers. That is the installation of a small refrigerating machine to generate cold air for the box and the shop. It makes the butcher his own boss so far as cooling is concerned. He is independent of the weather and all other ice conditions; he can keep his meats better and longer, save money on trimmings and other temperature losses, and get numerous other advantages out of the plan.

In the days when refrigerating machines were made only in large units and required an engineer or an expert to operate them, the problem was beyond all but the big retailer. To-day there are half a dozen or more concerns which make small machines especially for such trade as the retail butcher. These machines are not expensive to install, their operating cost is a great deal less usually than that of ice, the saving they effect in trimmings, etc., will soon pay their cost, and any intelligent man can operate them.

Several of these machines have been described in this department of The National Provisioner, and the whole question of cost and operation has been thoroughly discussed. Such a machine can be figured on, installed and put in successful operation in a short time. Manufacturers will be glad to examine a shop and figure on the requirements without expense to the butcher.

There is no reason why the retailer who has the ice problem staring him in the face should not let one of these concerns figure out the proposition for him. Many butchers are doing it. Those who did it last year or the year before now have no worry over the ice question which is keeping the others awake nights. They are perfectly independent and can afford to laugh at the talk of higher ice prices.



## MACHINERY IN MODERN BUSINESS.

There are, in odd corners, many dealers to-day who still conduct business along the lines adhered to by their fathers and grandfathers. These methods may have been successful in their day, but the merchants and manufacturers who adhere to the methods of the old school are becoming fewer and fewer because they are naturally compelled to advance with the rest of the world in order to keep in line with the ever-increasing demands for improved machinery and modern inventions. They find they owe it to their pocketbook to invest in labor, time and money-saving devices—modern machinery and up-to-date methods.

Merchants, manufacturers, corporations, trusts, bankers and business offices are to-day more fully awake to the importance of attention to these facts and the value of investigation than ever before. They are giving them a thorough test and buying to an extent that has never before been equaled. They are reducing their forces of manual workers and thereby giving the actual producers in their ranks the more consideration. The details, the routine work, are left to modern machinery. There is less demand for manual workers because they are giving way to the thinker. The result is, of necessity, a higher order of training for the man who wishes a position, and fewer men employed at actual "labor."

Modern machinery to-day does the work that it took a dozen men to do a few years

ago. Mechanical devices are taking the place of cashiers, bookkeepers, clerks and accountants. The office forces are reduced to actual producers because machinery can attend to the details without the errors to which employees are liable, at a less expense, with greater efficiency and 10 per cent. greater volume.

The "laborers" themselves are dependent upon machinery to keep track of the time they work and the wages they receive. The people as a whole are dependent on improved machinery for every necessity—food and clothing. They are dependent upon the machinery by which machinery is made. Offices are dependent upon machinery to render their accounts, make up their statements, issue their bills and make out their checks.

Merchants are dependent upon machinery to record their cash as it is taken in over the counter, in such a way that they, their clerks, and their customers can instantly detect any error. The permanent recording of the transaction is left to modern machinery. A printed receipt for the cash received is issued automatically telling who made the transaction and the time of day it was made.

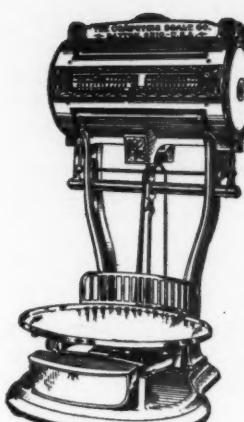
Machinery is the modern necessity, and it plays the most important part in our progress at the present time. It is never out of commission and can be depended upon to do its work accurately without question. It is not subject to the errors or carelessness of employees, and its capacity is almost unlimited. If it bears the trade-mark of the best of its kind it does not have to have introduction, recommendation or investigation. It needs no references as to accuracy or honesty.

It is the means whereby merchants expand their business by actual saving in money and increase in profits. Their forces are reduced to the lowest possible minimum. Their offices or stores are not crowded with clerks and accountants who are liable to errors and take up valuable space. The details of their business are taken care of, recorded in black and white, by machinery—records that are always on hand for reference, and records they know can be depended upon. It is not necessary for the modern dealer to be in his place of business to know that this machinery will always keep on working for him whether he is present or absent. It is the means by which thousands of smaller merchants are daily rising.

Retailers in every line of business are more and more realizing the necessity of machinery. Down to the smallest vender they are taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them to grow and make more money. Only a few years ago these things were not possible. The man who is doing business without these improvements, because he did not have them when he first started in business, is falling behind so rapidly and losing so many of the advantages to be derived—opportunities to grow and keep pace with the times—that he is fast becoming a factor of the past.

The accumulated experience of the past and resulting triumphs of modern machinery in up-to-date business should be taken advantage of by him in a way that will permit him to grow and progress as fast as those who were the first to realize the benefits of this accumulated experience, and the results it would bring them when applied to their own interests.

# HOW MANY HAVE YOU PAID FOR?



The new low platform  
DAYTON Scale.

**Mr. Jones**, using old style beam or even-balance scales, has been paying for 3 or 4 every year. He has not accepted the opportunity of ascertaining where his loss occurs and how to remedy it. **Mr. Smith** knows that his scales give overweight and tries to counteract their losses by "fixing" his scales. He pays for 3 or 4 scales by losing the respect of his clerks and incidentally some of his trade. It is a dangerous and unsatisfactory practice.

**Mr. Johnson** is not paying for any scales. He has discarded his old style profit-losing scales and installed a complete system of **DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES**.

Do not stay in the class of the first two merchants because they are both losing money. **YOU CANNOT SAW WITH A HAMMER.** Neither can you secure all your profits when using profit-losing scales.

There are two ways of paying for a scale.

**First:** To use old style scales which lose more money each year than it costs to purchase a Dayton Moneyweight Scale. By this method you pay the price of the scale but don't get it.

**Second:** To install a Dayton Moneyweight Scale, which will prevent all losses caused by errors and overweight and thereby save more than enough to cover its own cost in its first year of service. By this method you get the scale and it pays for itself.

Our proposition is to show you how to prevent your losses. We have an attractive exchange proposition for those now using computing scales and desire to bring their system up-to-date.

**THERE IS NO PRINCIPLE OF SCALE CONSTRUCTION KNOWN TO SCIENCE THAT WILL LAST AS LONG AND BE AS ACCURATE AS SPRINGS AND WE CAN PROVE IT.**

The  
Computing Scale  
Company

MANUFACTURERS  
DAYTON, OHIO.

**MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.**

11 E. 14th St., New York

27 State St., Chicago

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Carl Moore has opened a new meat market at Elmira, N. Y.

J. Roon has engaged in the meat business in Seattle, Wash.

Chas. Lorenz, of Wymore, will build a meat market in Odell, Neb.

S. L. McNay has engaged in the meat business in Louisville, Kas.

E. Geise has just engaged in the meat business in Sandpoint, Idaho.

Hunter & Shope have opened a new meat market at Beech Creek, Pa.

J. Lichtenstein will erect a branch meat market at Atlantic City, N. J.

Richards & Termilliger have engaged in the meat business in Milton, Ore.

Etter Katzman's meat market at Steelton, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

C. W. Thornton has purchased the Mosilan meat market in Falls City, Neb.

Claude Totten has purchased the meat market of R. S. Jones at Canton, N. Y.

Snook & Son have purchased the meat market of R. J. Riden at Reedsville, Pa.

Henry Fischer has purchased the butcher shop of Tom Corpstein, in Tipton, Kas.

The meat market of L. De Camp at Fulton Chain, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of H. Fairchild at Old Forge, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

Mast Brothers are installing a refrigerating machine in their meat market at Angola, Ind.

The meat market of Weaver & Son, at Buck Creek, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

W. D. Packham has sold out his meat market in Waterville, Wash., to John Bergman.

Parks & Martin have succeeded Parks & Goodyear in the meat business in Almira, Wash.

W. P. Reed has purchased the meat business of John Blumhagen, in Pierre City, Idaho.

G. F. Johnson & Sons have sold out their butcher shop in Pullman, Wash., to C. E. Bryan.

Beson & Hallett have sold out their butcher shop in Bellingham, Wash., to C. A. Pauley.

Doty & Herndon have sold out their meat market in Monowi, Neb., to I. A. Lownes, of Verndel.

Jeudevine Bros. have sold out their meat business in Fenton, Mich., to H. C. Sawyer, of Flint.

Thomas P. Goheen, a butcher of Morrisville, Pa., will retire from business owing to ill health.

Hudson & Brown have sold out their meat business in Glendale, Ore., to Bailey & Rosenthal.

Frank Schneider has disposed of his butcher shop in Sedro Woolley, Wash., to Brasen & Gaumitz.

Albert Smith & Company have incorporated their meat and grocery business in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Acme Market Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated to buy, sell, deal in poultry, livestock, meats, provisions,

## Butchers, Make A Break!

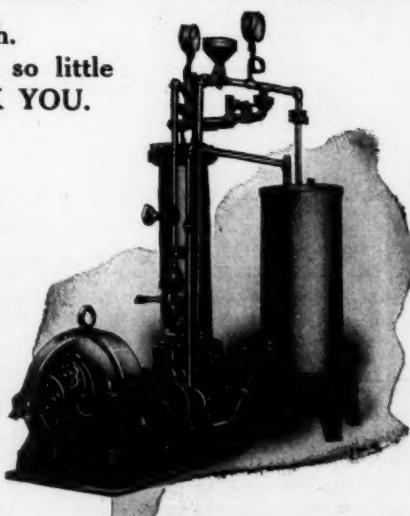
Give the ice man the laugh.  
He thinks because there is so little  
ice this year he can SOAK YOU.  
WHAT CAN YOU DO?  
WHY,

Small "CLOTHEL" Re-  
frigerating Machines, ca-  
pacity  $\frac{1}{8}$  ton to 2 tons re-  
frigeration, are being built  
by

THE RAILWAY & STATIONARY  
REFRIGERATING COMPANY

11 Pine Street New York City

Ask them to help you out.



groceries, etc., by C. B. Pennypacker, E. B. E. McIlvane and W. S. McIlvane.

E. E. Weyant will move his meat market to the store occupied by J. Marx, grocer, at Aurora, Ill.

Colvin & Fiske are erecting a building in Mapleton, Ore., in which they will install a meat market.

Stephen Buter is erecting a building in Zeeland, Mich., in which he will open a butcher shop.

Holm & Company have succeeded to the meat business of Hodges & Company, in Odessa, Wash.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Hoffman, butcher of West Washington Market.

John Charlton has purchased the meat market of G. K. Davidson, of 1023 West Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kas.

The meat market of the Independent Beef Company, 147 Second avenue, New York City, has been damaged by fire.

C. A. Beard & Company have purchased the meat market of J. M. Kiser, in Colby, Kas., and moved it to their grocery store.

The Scott Grocery Company has purchased the meat market which belonged to the J. H. Burgner estate, in Burlington, Kas.

Fire which burned the business section of Elvins, Mo., destroyed the meat markets of the Hague Butcher Company and Calahan & Downhard.

The poultry shop, together with 2,000 live fowl, belonging to H. L. Goldberg, at 443 East 12th street, New York City, has been destroyed by fire.

The B. Metzger Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000 to conduct a meat market. B. B. Metzger, 16 West 101st street; M. Metzger, 109 West 113th street, and others are the incorporators.

Harley T. Burns, Thomas N. Sherman, Wilbur T. Mills, Simeon Nash and Reed Metzler have incorporated the Arcade Market Company of Columbus, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The company will take over and operate the Arcade Market House, which has recently been completed at Fourth and State streets in the Central market district.

The firm of Bonham & Young, butchers, was incorporated last week under the name of the Bonham & Young Company. The members of the firm are Washington V. Young, Norris C. Bonham and W. S. Sinnickson. The company is capitalized at \$20,000. The firm has established a place of business in Bridgeport, N. J., and will retain their Salem, N. J., meat market.

Two Winsted, Conn., meat market proprietors have closed their doors, one by filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and the other being attached. Henry H. Warner, proprietor of the People's market on the corner of Main and Bridge streets, filed a petition of bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Hartford, his liabilities being given as \$2,500 and his assets as \$500. Constable Chesterfield C. Middlebrooks placed an attachment on the market owned by John W. Winn, of Main street, on a piece of land owned by him on Rock street, and on his horses and wagons. The claim is entered by J. J. Gavin, of New Britain, who claims \$900 due him.

#### LOUISVILLE DEALERS ORGANIZE.

Retail and wholesale meat and produce dealers of Louisville have formed an organization for mutual benefit and protection, especially against the alleged unreasonable exactions of city inspection authorities, which they claim have reached the point where they are unbearable. The organization will be known as the Wholesale and Retail Butchers' and Market Men's Association. William Zweigard was elected president, John H. Pfeiffer was appointed secretary, and Capt. J. W. Carney, formerly connected with a local packing company, was appointed general organizer for the association.

## New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 3d averaged 9.12 cents per pound.

Vice-President Edward F. Swift, of Swift & Company, was in New York for a day this week looking after local interests.

The Independent Beef Company, of No. 147 Second avenue, had a small fire on Monday forenoon which inflicted a slight loss.

Joseph G. Gash, general sales manager of the American Cotton Oil Company, has returned from an extended business trip abroad.

Judge Holt, of the United States District Court, has granted discharges in bankruptcy to Isaac Fox, formerly president of the West Harlem Poultry Company, with liabilities \$118,375.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Hoffman, butcher, of West Washington Market, by Joseph Stern & Sons, Robert Plaut & Son and others. He has been in business since September 1, 1908.

The Eagle Hygeia Ice Co. of the Bronx has incorporated to manufacture ice; capital, \$60,000. Incorporators: Samuel Schwartzman and Ernest L. Hopkins, No. 111 Broadway, New York; William Sudbrink, No. 564 Robbins avenue, Bronx.

Mrs. Caroline Loeb, widow of Abraham Loeb, for many years a wholesale meat dealer in Manhattan, died Tuesday of a complication of diseases at her home, in Rockaway Beach, aged sixty-two years. She left three sons and two daughters.

The City Market Co. of New York has been organized to handle cattle, livestock, meats, etc.; capital, \$10,000. Incorporators: Henry Harburger, No. 1980 Seventh avenue, New York; Charles S. Bloch and Joseph Nordenchild, No. 12 Park Place, Brooklyn.

General Provision Co. of New York has been formed to handle all merchandise or natural products; capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: Christian Platt, No. 127 Franklin street; A. L. Pincoffs, No. 120 Broadway; William F. Griffin, No. 467 West 164th street, all of New York.

The B. Metzger Co., of New York, has been incorporated to conduct a butcher shop; capital, \$2,000. Incorporators: Benjamin Metzger, No. 16 West 101st street; Mortimer Metzger, No. 109 West 113th street; Sol Metzger, No. 247 West 111th street, and Jacob Hanauer, No. 149 Manhattan avenue, all of New York.

Fred Neuer, of the big provision and sausage-making firm of Neuer Bros., Kansas City, spent the week in New York City prior to sailing to-day with his family on the Amerika for a foreign tour. Mr. Neuer visited a number of New York's modern and

model provision and sausage plants and expressed great admiration for them. He said that none of them could beat his Kansas City place, however.

Ice dealers over the river in Hudson county, New Jersey, have announced that the price of ice will be raised to \$5 a ton wholesale after this week. The old price was \$3. There is as a result great indignation among butchers and others using quantities of ice to keep their boxes cool. Many of them are looking into the question of putting in small refrigerating machines to make them independent of the ice situation.

President George Dressler of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, has received responses from the Dock Commissioners, Health Department, and Controller Metz regarding the removal of the dumping ground at the foot of Clinton avenue. The replies are the result of the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Wallabout Market Merchants' Association, copies of which were forwarded to the officials. All the department heads promise to investigate the conditions surrounding the granting of the lease to the Borough Development Company for dumping garbage and ashes on property in the market jurisdiction.

Arthur Stern, the well-known local packer, was quoted in a Chicago newspaper this week on the meat situation as follows: "Meat consumption in the East is at low ebb. In the first place, the stuff is costing too much. Our cattle purchases at Chicago so far this year show an increase of \$1.25 per cwt., while dressing yields have been less than last year. When we try to sell the beef at a profit we come in violent collision with a stone wall. I am a bear on everything. The necessities of life are selling beyond the reach of the common people, and contracted consumption is the logical result. With an unemployed army at all Eastern industrial points, we cannot expect improvement until existing industrial conditions are remedied. The people will resume eating meat whenever prices descend to their reach or they get possession of sufficient money to pay current quotations."

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 3, 1909, as follows:

Manhattan—37,846 lbs. meat, 4,379 lbs. fish, 5,350 lbs. poultry and game. Brooklyn—8,925 lbs. meat, 1,150 lbs. fish, 221 lbs. poultry and game. Bronx—260 lbs. meat, 135 lbs. fish, 40 lbs. poultry and game. Queens—785 lbs. meat; total, 47,816 lbs. meat, 5,664 lbs. fish, 5,611 lbs. poultry and game.

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little "Wanted" advertisement on page 48 of The National Provisioner.

